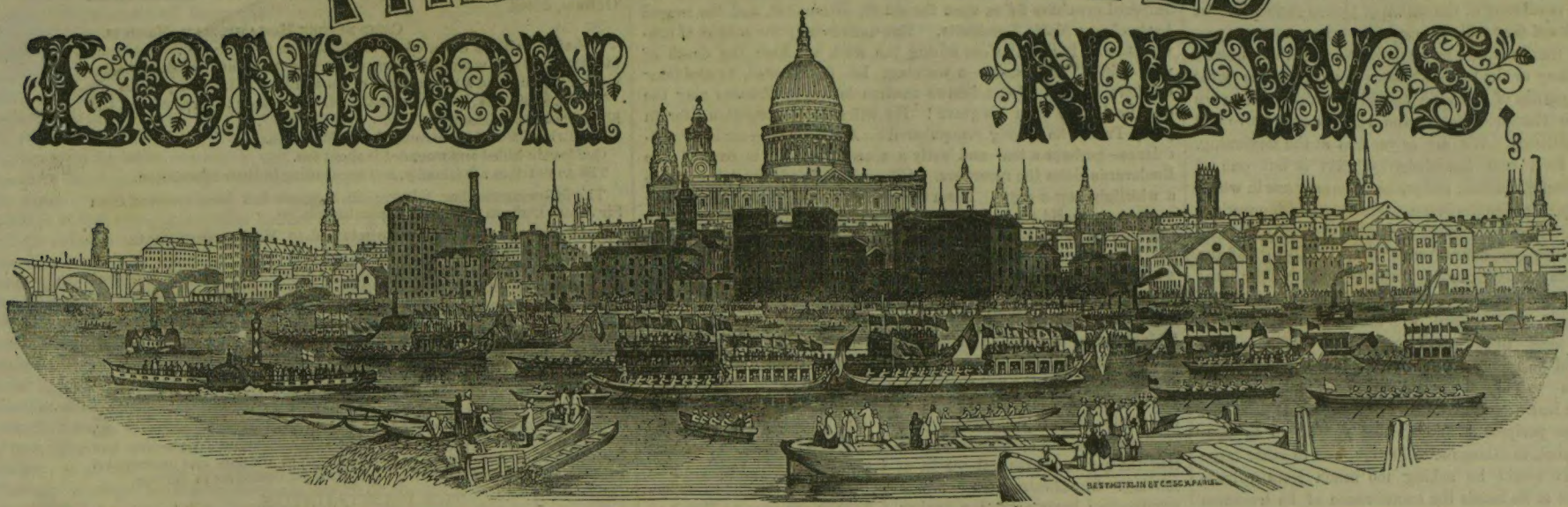


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[TWO SHEETS, FIVEPENCE.]

THE ART-TREASURES EXHIBITION.

Of the many Exhibitions of Art and Industry which have followed the Great International Exhibition of 1851, that which was inaugurated at Manchester on Tuesday last promises to be the most successful. The great deficiency of the Hyde Park Exhibition was in pictures, which were purposely excluded, as inconsistent with the design of the promoters. The Manchester Exhibition, as its name imports, is pre-eminently and exclusively a display of Art, and of its ancient and modern masterpieces. Such a collection was never before brought together; and, until very recent times, would have been impossible. It needed the adaptation of glass and iron to the purposes of architecture, and the invention, in fact, of a new kind of architecture, before the possessors of such rare and costly treasures could be induced to part with them. The result is in the highest degree satisfactory. The collection, in its marvellous richness and beauty, shows that, although the State and the Legislature of this country have done but little to encourage Art, and that, although the people generally have been far behind the other nations of Europe in the enjoyment or appreciation of painting or sculpture, and in their knowledge of the principles of Art in its higher branches, the wealthy and educated classes have not been deficient either in taste or in liberality. Whatever

the State has done, or attempted to do, in the matter of Art has been either ill done in itself, or its pecuniary arrangements have been so niggardly as to defeat all useful purpose; and the people, having no good examples before them, have remained almost as ignorant of Art as the Esquimaux or the Kaffirs. Our National Gallery is but small and ill provided, and its best pictures are due to private munificence. Our public statues are a disgrace, hideous and monstrous. There are scarcely three of them in the metropolis that ought not to be sent to the melting-pot or the stone-breaker. And whether they be good or bad, it has been necessary to cast them in enduring bronze—to place them high out of reach—or to surround them with iron railings, to protect them from mutilation at the hands of the multitude. The lowest classes of the people in this respect offer a very humiliating contrast with the same classes on the Continent, and, instead of respecting Art, but too commonly take a brutal pleasure in destroying or defacing it. The railings in front of the great entrance to St. Paul's Cathedral bear witness at this moment to the vandalism of the crowd. The Dean and Chapter who granted the privilege of passage through the paved area, where stands the statue of Queen Anne, offer a reward for the discovery of the person or persons who, in abuse of the privilege, mutilated a work of Art, which for Art's sake, if not for the sake of decency and the rights of property, ought to have been respected. But, whatever may be the amount of public

ignorance, there are amongst us many wealthy Peers and Commoners, and men who have grown rich in trade or in the professions, who have rescued the national character from the reproach which, but for them, might have been levelled both against the Government and the people; and who have enriched their houses with the choicest specimens, not simply of foreign or ancient masters, but of their living countrymen. With a liberality worthy of all praise they have freely given up these treasures for the purposes of the Manchester Exhibition, and have thus aided a very great and much-needed educational movement.

The Prince Consort, deprived by his peculiar position in the State from interference in those great political questions which stir the passions, sharpen the intellects, and direct the ambition of the most distinguished subjects of the Queen, renders good service to his adopted country by devoting his fine taste and the energies of his mind to questions of Art. Much has been done of late years, and especially since the Great Exhibition of 1851, to direct and improve the public education in these matters; and no small portion of the result is due to the part taken by his Royal Highness in lending the powerful influence of his name, station, and character to the movement. But much more remains to be done to make Art popular; to familiarise the public with its masterpieces, and so to imbue the mind of the nation with the shapes and images of beauty as to cause respect for Art in the first place, and emulation in the second.



EXHIBITION OF THE DESIGNS FOR THE NEW GOVERNMENT OFFICES, WESTMINSTER HALL.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)



When this point shall have been attained, an improvement in the arts of manufacture in tissues, in metals, and other materials will assuredly follow, to the increase of remunerative employment among all classes, and the consequent increase of the general wealth of the nation. When the mutilators of the statue of Queen Anne shall be discovered—as we trust they will be—it will, we venture to predict, be ascertained that they had no acquaintance with the interior of the National Gallery or the British Museum, and that they never joined the pleasant parties of working people who club their pence together to drive to Hampton Court, and visit its suggestive and well-filled picture-galleries. We are as yet but at the beginning. The appreciation, love, and knowledge of Art is but one of the branches of national education; and perhaps the only one in which a personage so highly placed as the Prince Consort can with propriety interfere. Painting, Sculpture, and the Fine Arts generally, have no necessary alliance with questions of creed or of politics; and the husband of the Queen can safely and gracefully mark out for himself a career in connection with them which may be highly creditable to himself and useful to the country. But a temporary show, like that at Manchester, noble as it is, will not extend an influence deep and wide enough among the masses to be of any great utility to those who most need to be instructed. It has been suggested that the Exhibition should be peripatetic, and that it should go to Birmingham, to Liverpool, to Glasgow, to Dublin, and to other large towns and cities. It would be asking too much from private munificence to expect at its hands the transference of its treasures from place to place. But it would certainly tend to the education of the people if the National Gallery were sent on its travels. It is very little seen in London; and if Manchester, or Glasgow, or any other large city or town, would build a convenient palace of glass and iron for the reception of the pictures for three months, we do not see why the nation should not grant them for such a purpose with as much cheerfulness and good will as the noblemen and gentlemen have displayed who have lent their pictures and statues to the men of Manchester. At all events, we throw out the hint for the consideration of those who take an interest in the subject, and who would like to see the bulk of their countrymen as refined in their tastes as they are industrious in their habits, and who would strew some flowers on the pathway of industry, and wean it from amusements which are often degrading, and too commonly unwholesome.

EXHIBITION OF THE PLANS FOR THE NEW PUBLIC OFFICES.

WESTMINSTER HALL has been during the past week the resort of a crowd of amateurs of architecture, and of a more general public, curious to see the result of a competition for the proposed new *Ministeria* to be erected on the space immediately to the north of Great George-street, which is now occupied by so many obscure lanes, although the site be one of the most precious in London.

Once for all we offer Viscount Palmerston and Sir Benjamin Hall our sincere and hearty acknowledgments for the comprehensive manner in which this large question has been dealt with. We are happy to find that there is to be no repetition of Buckingham House measures—beginning a vast edifice without money and without a definite plan, the upshot of which could be nothing but bungling. Great Britain is the richest empire on the globe: she has one imperial metropolis, and one small quarter of the general capital devoted to her public offices; if, therefore, there are any ten acres on the globe that ought to be covered by externally imposing and conveniently constructed public edifices, they are those adjoining Whitehall.

Nor was Sir Benjamin Hall's summons confined to architectural elevations. Whatever improvements of the quarter appeared feasible to the competitors were to be included in their plans. On this point we will only say that we consider Charing-cross and not the present Westminster-bridge street as the proper point that ought for the sake of general traffic to be connected with the Surrey side by the proposed bridge. Many block plans have been given in accordance with Sir Benjamin Hall's conditions of competition. We do not as yet feel competent to pass an opinion on those plans which have been the result of many an anxious day's and night's cogitation to the competitors; we may, however, be permitted to say that we have great doubts of the feasibility of those that indulge in the luxury of double lines of traffic from Pall-mall and Trafalgar-square, entitled "Royal Way," &c., or those with semicircular sweeps and luxuriant Regent's-park-looking architecture. We have a prejudice in favour of rectangular masses, and of Whitehall remaining as it is, excepting, of course, the widening of Parliament-street.

How far the inventors of the elevations have complied with Sir Benjamin Hall's conditions with reference to construction is a point on which we can offer no opinion on the strength of a single morning spent in the Exhibition; we can only apply at a first examination the general laws of beauty in proportion. In this respect we unhesitatingly give the first place to No. 147, with the motto "England expects every man to do his duty." It is of renaissance architecture, and unites great distinctness of demarcation (a quality much wanted in extended frontages) with harmony of masses and exceeding elegance of details, without crowding so as to create eyesore, or without an expenditure of elaboration of detail useless and incommensurate with normal optical powers. We believe that few or none of our leading architects have competed; if, therefore, No. 147's talent for construction be equal to his eye for elevation, we congratulate the country on a new rising architectural talent.

The south elevation of No. 23 is exceedingly noble and simple, the style Italian. But why are the lateral pilasters of the two first-floor centre windows hidden by the tall columns, when a single clustered window would have saved this inelegance? In other respects the central pavilion is magnificent in the felicity of its relation to the other lines of the elevation.

Some designs, evidently by French architects, remind us of the Hôtel de Ville, old Le Raincy, the Tuileries, &c. In a picturesque line of roof no man, modern or ancient, ever matched dear old Philibert Delorme, and that his school is not extinct may be seen in No. 89. Here the ridge line is both practical and picturesque, and the skylights excellent. But, surely, those masses of banded pillars are unnecessarily heavy.

Worthy of honourable mention are also No. 18, a noble Italian structure, but the cupolas crush the façade; No. 19, also Italian, and of great elegance, but the central entresol pilasters *de trop*; No. 22, full of elegance, but defective in climax or saliency; No. 42, a grand Inigo Jones sort of composition, but too gorgeous a dream ever to be realised, except at a prodigious cost; No. 136, the War-office, elevation most unexceptionable; Nos. 148 and 149, worthy of much attention, but, we think, not equal by a long way to their neighbour, the already-mentioned beautiful No. 147.

PROGRESS OF FREE-TRADE IN ITALY.—The Pontifical Government, encouraged by the results obtained from the lowering of the Customs tariffs, has just enlarged and completed that reform by introducing fresh changes in the duties levied on a great number of articles of commerce. The duties upon silks, linen, and cotton goods, in which a large business is done with France, have been reduced one-half. The 100 Roman pounds weight of silk textile fabrics, which used to pay, by the late tariff, 269*l.* per 100, will now have to pay only 161*l.* 4*s.* Woolens, which paid 107*l.* per 100 Roman pounds, will pay no more than 86*l.* 7*s.* The duties on cotton cloths, which stood at 64*l.*, are reduced to 32*l.* 2*s.*, and those on articles of fashionable attire, in which France possesses the entire trade, have been lowered one-half, from 400*l.* to 200*l.* So large a reduction is an evidence of the advantages secured to the Papal treasury by its first experiments in this direction.—*Letter from Rome.*

OVER THE WATER.

DUKE CONSTANTINE, in Paris, is making the usual tour. Of course, he is particularly interested in everything; but more especially, we are assured, in the Musée de Souverains at the Louvre. Here his Imperial eyes have fallen upon the old St. Helena hat, and the ragged boots of poor Marie Antoinette. But undoubtedly the subject of conversation in Parisian salons during the week has been the death of poor Alfred de Musset—a warning, let it be noted, to absinthe-drinkers. He is a great loss to modern letters in France: may the dust lie lightly upon his grave! He will soon be forgotten; for in giddy Paris who is long remembered? A sentiment—cards of condolence—perhaps a tea—and lastly a speech—and all is past. The Boulevards claim the mourners. "The whirligig of time" is so fierce a whirligig now-a-days! From the author who is dead, to the living worker, the world turns rapidly. The gossip lightly turns to Halévy and his new opera, "*La Magicienne*;" the libretto by M. St. George; principal vocalists, Mesdames Lauters and Borghini-Mamo. The scenery is to be all that the artists of the Grand Opera can do in their most inspired moments; the costumes are to dazzle even the Parisians. If the preparations for the "*Magicienne*" occupy the serious attention of the cafés, that of a novel theatre for the Rhine, by a M. Weiss, amuses them. Already they are speculating on the manager's chances of success; while the comic journals are making suggestions. The theatre will, of course, be admirably adapted for marine pieces. Its playbills will announce that it will anchor off Mayence on Thursday, and Cologne on Sunday; that the performances will begin at seven—wind and weather permitting. The theatre's crew can also be turned to account as supernumeraries; having let the anchor fall they can become Tyrolean peasants. More; if the speculation become desperate, it has been suggested that M. Weiss may afford his audience the recreation of fishing between the acts. Then the Russian Director-General of Theatres is on his way to Paris, possibly to offer thousands to the stars of the Variétés and the Grand Opera. Great excitement; but still the *Presse* writes on the Anglo-French alliance.

It is whispered—that is, it is gossiped loudly enough in cafés—that the Russian Duke is not very pleased with his visit; and that he and Prince Napoleon (who does not care to conceal his anti-Muscovite ideas) are at variance; while the Emperor is striving, in the interests of the nation, to be friends with everybody. But this gossip simply fills the gap in news under which all Europe appears to be labouring at the present moment. The proposed changes in the Bank of France, and the accord between old antagonists like M. Emile Pereire and Baron James de Rothschild, at the recent meetings in the Palace of the Tuileries, have been excitedly canvassed, of course, on the Place de la Bourse and in the Chaussée d'Antin; and sufficient evidence has been given, it is believed, to lead to a considerable modification of the original bill. The floating debt of France must be reduced. Still the light comedy that floats ever about the Boulevards soon turns men from the consideration of even the gravest subjects—from floating debts and bloody revolutions to the ankle of the last danseuse, or the latest absurdity of a favourite of the public; or else some wonderful dinner, or some curiously-turned thought, goes the length of the Boulevards, and wanders afterwards even to the students' hotels, round about the Panthéon, where Triboulet and his kindred contemporaries are in high renown.

Of these essentially Parisian anecdotes take the following as a recent specimen. Two friends are dining. Some melon is produced. The friends, not being blessed with unfathomable conversational resources, proceed to discuss the question whether a melon is a fruit or a vegetable. The argument grows warm, so warm that a bet is offered and accepted. Then an umpire must be chosen. Well, the waiter is perhaps the fairest. He is forthwith summoned. The more confident of the disputants turns to the chosen umpire, and blandly asks the important question—"Waiter, is the melon a fruit or a vegetable?" "Monsieur," replies the learned naturalist, "the melon is a *hors d'œuvre*."

French art is making its way across the water. It is reaching England and making its stand. We have French exhibitions, and we have collectors in England who are beginning to recognise the genius of Decamps and Meissonnier. Liverpool, too, is Jeannon's chief patron. Then at Manchester, in the Art-Treasures Exhibition, amid the treasures sent, in the Hertford Gallery are a fine Decamps, with one of his wonderful white walls; "Landscape and Cattle," by Rosa Bonheur; "Napoleon Crossing the Alps," by Paul Delaroche; a "Camp Scene," by Horace Vernet; a specimen of Troyon's landscape; "Landscape and Cattle," by Auguste Bonheur; a "Painter of Louis XIV.'s Time," by Meissonnier; and fine samples of Ary Scheffer. There is only one point to urge in connection with this visit of foreign artists in their works, viz., that they shall be fair to towards English painters, and welcome them, in their works, to Paris. The French insist that England produces no art worthy their regard, but they speak in ignorance—even after the Exhibition of 1855—or with prejudice. We shall be glad to learn, next year, that many of our artists have found their position in the salons over the water.

In the notice of the opera "*Adriana Lecouvreur*" in our Journal of the 25th ult., the composer's name was misprinted Pera: it should have been M. Vera.

THE WAR IN CIRCASSIA.—Private letters from Russia bring accounts of the war in the Caucasus. In addition to the movements already mentioned on the part of the Trans-Koubanian tribes, a resumption of hostilities had taken place on the right wing of the line of the Caucasus. About 100 montagnards crossed the Kouban, which was frozen over. They were followed by 1000 cavalry and infantry. Their first attack was on a picket of Russian cavalry, which would have been overpowered had not reinforcements come up in time, and the Tcherkesses were compelled to retreat with loss. General Debu had made an expedition against the tribe attached to Mehemed Amine. He commenced by concentrating five battalions of infantry, 900 Cossacks, and ten pieces of artillery, and with this force he crossed the Laba. In twenty-four hours he arrived at the Aouels-Koutschouts-Khabel, situated in the midst woods and swamps. The Tcherkesses, thinking their position unapproachable, felt secure, when they were suddenly attacked by the Russians, and, in spite of an obstinate resistance, defeated, and a great number of prisoners taken, and also several killed. Their stronghold was destroyed, and all their cattle driven off. The Russians went through immense fatigue to accomplish this successful *coup-de-main*.

THE SLAVE POWER IN NEW YORK.—A prospectus has been issued for a new weekly paper in New York, to be called the *Southern Herald*, and to be devoted to the furnishing of information "concerning the politics of New York merchants." The following paragraph from the prospectus indicates the spirit in which it is to be conducted:—"We acknowledge no fellowship or equality with Abolitionists, and our whole energies will be directed against them, both in a social and business point of view." A Kentucky paper, in noticing this sheet, says that those "who feel more interested in learning whether or not New York merchants are sound upon the negro question than they do in ascertaining where they can get the best goods, and get them cheapest, will find it much to their advantage to subscribe to this new sheet."

THE REV. C. NASH, the founder of the Westminster Reformatory, has died in New Zealand, to which he recently went out. An account of his philanthropic exertions in Westminster, with views of the Reformatory, and Mr. Nash's portrait, will be found in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for Jan. 28, 1854.

The Russian squadron commanded by Admiral Behrens is expected at Algiers towards the end of May.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

THE WAR IN PERSIA.—CAPTURE OF MOHAMMERAH.

The following telegraph despatch has been received from Sir James Outram, dated

CAMP BEFORE MOHAMMERAH, March 26.

Mohammerah was captured by the British on the 26th inst. The enemy lost 200 killed and wounded, among whom was Asheriah Brigadier, besides seventeen guns, and a vast amount of ammunition and military stores.

The Persian army, under the Shah Zadah, retreated towards Ahwaz and Shuster in great disorder.

The British forces are encamped near Mohammerah.

Our loss in killed and wounded is about ten.

The Arab tribes are friendly, and are sending in their submission.

The following further telegraphic message has been received from Sir James Outram through Constantinople:—

The flying expedition to Ahwaz returned to Mohammerah on the 4th inst. (April) completely successful.

The large Persian army retired from their position, and retreated rapidly towards Dizful before a British force not 400 strong.

One gun was captured, and extensive military stores were seized and destroyed.

THE EAST.

The *Journal de Constantinople* of the 27th ult. announces that the tribes had recognised the authority of Schamy, and were preparing to break the truce made with Russia and join the Circassians. The Sultan has sent the order of the Medjidie to the King of Prussia. Accounts from Athens of the 29th state that the discussion of the budget is advancing; that of the Minister of Public Instruction has been adopted unanimously. The Minister of Finance has presented a customs tariff, based on that of the principal countries in Europe.

THE PRINCIPALITIES.

The *Borsenhalle* of Hamburg announces that the representatives of all the Powers which signed the Treaty of Paris assembled on the 21st ult., at Constantinople, to deliberate on the memoir drawn up by the commission charged to present to the Conference the report on the Principalities. The elections of members of the Divan are adjourned to the 15th June.

The following strange piece of intelligence is transmitted to the *Cologne Gazette* by a Vienna correspondent:—"The Kaimacan of Moldavia, M. Vagorides, has discovered an original method of putting down political agitation. He has ordained that any man meddling in an illegal manner in internal politics shall be punished by the loss of his mustachios and whiskers."

AUSTRALIA.—CHANGE OF MINISTRY.

The most interesting item of political news received by the last arrival from Australia is the report of a change of Ministry in Victoria. The following account of the new Administration is from the *Melbourne Age* of the 14th of March:—

On Tuesday last the Assembly met, after the adjournment consequent on the Ministerial defeat, to hear the explanatory statement of the new Premier. Mr. O'Shanassy, in a speech of considerable length, entered into a detail of the various steps he had taken towards the formation of a Cabinet. Ultimately, he had been able to secure the services of the following gentlemen:—

H. S. Chapman, Esq., Attorney-General.

J. V. F. Foster, Esq., Colonial Treasurer.

C. G. Duffy, Esq., Commissioner of Public Works.

A. F. A. Greeves, Esq., Commissioner of Trade and Customs.

G. S. W. Horne, Esq., Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey.

J. D. Wood, Esq., Solicitor-General.

These gentlemen, with Mr. O'Shanassy himself as Chief Secretary, form the new Administration.

Mr. Chapman was formerly Chief Justice of New Zealand, and more recently Colonial Secretary of Tasmania. Mr. Foster was formerly Colonial Secretary of this colony, and at one time, indeed, acting Governor. Mr. Duffy is too well known to our English readers to require description. Dr. Greeves was one of the leaders in the old Legislature, in which he sat as member for the city. Mr. Horne is a legal gentleman of high character and respectability, brother to the present Chief Justice of Tasmania. Mr. Wood is one of our ablest lawyers, and was offered the Solicitor-Generalship a fortnight before, by Mr. Haines, and refused. It will thus be seen, with respect to social position, as well as ability, the new Ministry is a vast improvement upon the old.

Since our last summary the markets have been glutted by excessive arrivals from England, and the prices have been inordinately depressed.

AMERICA.

By the Royal mail steam-ship *Niagara*, which arrived at Liverpool on Monday morning, we have news from New York to the 21st ult.

A telegraphic despatch from Washington, at Boston, states that instructions had been sent by the *George Lav* for the United States' squadron at the Isthmus to hold itself in readiness for any emergency that might arise. It was understood that the United States' steamers in the West Indies would also proceed at once to join the forces at the Isthmus.

It was said Government would make one more effort to arrange the pending difficulties by negotiation; but, failing this, the United States will proceed to take possession of both sides of the Isthmus.

Diplomatic relations had been suspended with the Granadian Government. The British and foreign Ministers at Washington had been informed of the intended demonstration by the American Government.

A despatch, received in Washington from New Orleans, but not credited at the Mexican Legation, stated that President Comonfort had accepted the Tehuantepec route.

The Washington correspondent of the *Herald* states that it had not been decided whether the newly-appointed Minister to China, William B. Reed, of Philadelphia, would proceed directly to the scene of his labours by sea, or go via London and Paris, and thence by the overland route.

A policeman named L. P. Hardenbrook, of the Ninth Ward, New York, was assassinated on the 15th ult. by one of two burglars whom he had arrested, they having just robbed a clothing-store at No. 395, West-street. The assassins succeeded in effecting their escape. The board of councilmen on Wednesday evening adopted resolutions requesting the Mayor to offer a reward of 1000 dols. for the apprehension of the murderer, and directing inquiry as to what relief from the Treasury should be extended to the widow and orphan of the deceased.

The steam-ship *Black Warrior*, from New Orleans and Havannah, arrived at New York on the 19th ult. A number of outrages, committed by negroes during Lent, are mentioned. The United States' ship *Saratoga* was in port. A Spanish war vessel, in practising with ball, drove a few of the missiles into the deck of the British cruiser *Mariner*. An investigation was ordered. It was said that the troops expected from Spain would not operate against Mexico, but go to aid Costa Rica in her struggle against Walker and Anglo-Saxonism.

THE FRANKLIN EXPEDITION.—The public announcement of the measures taken by Lady Franklin for the equipment of an expedition at her own cost to ascertain the fate of her husband and his party was made on Monday evening to the Royal Geographical Society, by the President, Sir Roderick Murchison. The Admiralty having declined giving any assistance to this noble undertaking (even the loan of the *Resolute* has been denied), the scientific and personal friends of Lady Franklin have openly come forward with the support of their names and subscriptions, in testimony of their sense of the necessity of the step she has resolved upon, and for the honour of the nation. Lady Franklin has completed the purchase of the *Vox*, a very fine, large, steam-yacht, built at Aberdeen, and to be completed there, for the voyage. This vessel belonged to the late Sir Richard Sutton, Bart., and was intended for the fiefs of Norway, but was scarcely completed at the moment of his death. She is diagonally built, her outer timbers being of oak, and will carry a crew of thirty men, with abundant stores, provisions, and fuel. The command of the expedition has been accepted by Captain McClintock, whose name as an Arctic explorer is foremost in the search for Sir John Franklin's expedition. Captain McClintock has borne a most important part in every expedition, in the organisation and conduct of sledge parties, by which enormous extent of coast-line has been traversed; and he therefore richly deserves the opportunity of achieving the crowning result which we trust may attend his present efforts—namely, that of disclosing the fate and deeds of the Franklin expedition. Captain McClintock's past history and achievements are the best guarantee to Lady Franklin that the costly sacrifice she now makes of that fortune which would have enabled her to spend the remainder of her days in the enjoyment of that ease and those luxuries which belong to her position will not be made in vain.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

THE decease of the amiable Duchess of Gloucester is an event in recognition of which, in other days, Court etiquette would have demanded the sacrifice of any arrangements in which the mere people were concerned. But a wiser and larger policy now prevails, and the Prince Consort has not only seen fit to attend at Manchester for the inauguration of the Art-Treasury during the interval between the demise and the funeral of the Duchess, but has abstained from passing the fact *sub silentio*, and has made specific allusion to it, and to his conviction that, in so attending, he was fulfilling what would have been the wish of the deceased lady herself. Straightforward good sense has characterised the whole proceeding, and it will be no unkindly remembrance of the departure of the venerable Princess that will blend with the people's reminiscence of the Manchester inauguration. The proceedings at that ceremonial will be noticed with the utmost interest, as will the subsequent attendance of the Prince at Salford to witness the unveiling of a fine statue of the Queen, erected by the joint subscriptions of the public, and of the 80,000 school children whom her Majesty met at her visit to Salford a few years ago.

Parliament, after the Commons had elected their Speaker, passed a week in the usual preliminaries, and met for business on Thursday, when the Royal Speech was delivered by Commission. It will be found in another part of our columns. Not much more than two months, after deducting the Whitsuntide recess, remains to the probable Session, and it is earnestly to be hoped that business will be at once taken up in business-like fashion, and that as little speechification as possible may interfere with legitimate debating. Mr. Thorneley, in seconding the Speaker, was plaintive on this head, and remonstrated against orations that kept members out of their beds at unreasonable hours. Such complaints remind us of a character in one of Mr. Disraeli's novels, who is rather contemptuous at the effeminate and go-to-bed habits of modern legislators. "In my time," he said, "we used to have few adjourned debates; we used to fight the matter out, like gentlemen who had been accustomed to sit up late; and we used to go and sup at Watier's afterwards." But in those days Government had not artfully contrived to turn the members of Parliament into unpaid public officers, and keep them at hard work all day in committee-rooms, doing work much of which would more legitimately fall upon paid officials.

We are continuing to ratify our peace with Persia in the same remarkable way as heretofore. The British have taken Mohammerah with a loss of 200 to the Persians, seventeen guns, and a vast amount of ammunition and stores; our own loss in killed and wounded not exceeding ten. The large Persian army retreated rapidly before a handful of English. All this, though curious in presence of the fact that a treaty of peace has been actually signed, is far from undesirable, and will leave a powerful impression as to the strength and determination of England where hitherto she has only been known through the interested representations of Russia.

The Grand Duke Constantine is at the Tuileries, being fêted by the Emperor. Prince Napoleon maintains his hostility to the Admiral, and justifies all that was said by the press, and subsequently contradicted, by authority, touching the refusal of the Prince to be employed in receiving the illustrious stranger. It is not often that distinguished persons permit their likings and hatings to be palpable to the outside world. The little speeches of the Grand Duke are assiduously collected. The last recorded is his saying to Marshal Pelissier that when the Duke heard that he had taken the command of the French army before Sebastopol, and had selected the Malakoff as the point of attack, the fall of the place was regarded as certain, and it was only a question of time. When the Grand Duke honours us with his presence, we trust he will have something equally polite to say to General Codrington.

A noteworthy case has been heard before the Queen's Bench on a writ of error. A murderer, named Mansell, was sentenced to death at the last winter assizes, but there having been no chance of saving him on the merits, a technical objection was raised, and the argument brought into the Queen's Bench. Maidstone is unfortunately infested with a number of persons who conceive themselves entitled to alter by their own act the law which consigns a murderer to the scaffold, and the prosecuting counsel seems to have been determined that none of these personages should serve—one of them, who frankly intimated his opinions, being actually told by the Judge himself that as he could not "do his duty" he had better stand by. The chief point raised was as to the right of the Crown to challenge, *i.e.*, object to jurors, without at once assigning the reason. Lord Campbell delivered an elaborate judgment, at the outset putting all doubt aside, by deciding that none of the objections raised on behalf of the prisoner were tenable, and Mansell is remitted for execution on Monday week. The result is what those who desire to see a due administration of the law must be satisfied with; and the fair and patient investigation which has been accorded to such a case is in itself matter upon which an Englishman may congratulate himself. A criminal trial, and the discussion of incidental points therein, are among the things which they do not manage better elsewhere—as witness the indecent method in which the miscreant priest Verger was prevented from calling witnesses who might scandalise the Church.

Another case that has excited interest has been disposed of—an election case, in which a clergyman was accused of intimidating certain voters—bakers—by the threat to withdraw his custom and that of a charity over which he presided. The affidavits in reply, though not so precise as they ought to have been, satisfied the Court that the charges were made unfairly, and with misrepresentation; but Lord Campbell would not give costs, because the charity had evidently, in his mind, been used to a certain extent as an influence. The question whether you may, after an election, punish a voter who has offended you—punish him, that is, by withholding your custom—seems to be raised by the discussion on the Intimidation Act; but one has not much fear that the common sense of English people will allow an act intended for a beneficial purpose to be converted into an engine of inquisition and persecution.

"The Napier's," of course, can hardly be out of some squabble or other for a consecutive fortnight. At present we find Sir Charles, the Grand Duke's friend, in disfavour with the great cab interest, on account of some misunderstanding connected with his recent election; while Sir William, ("Lieutenant-General" as he would, no doubt, think it necessary to sign himself in a lady's album, or at the free-list of the Opera), is refusing to give explanation of charges made in the life of the Napier of Scinde against Mr. Willoughby, M.P., whose polite request for fair play is met by an insolent letter, which convinces the public that, if Sir William had anything else to say, he would have said it. There is fine stuff in the Napier composition, but it is sadly alloyed, especially in the surviving representatives of the family.

The services of both the sons of the great Sir Robert Peel are for the present withdrawn from the Government. The elder, Sir Robert, resigns his Lordship of the Admiralty for reasons not promulgated; the second, Mr. Frederick Peel, not having secured a seat in the House, ceases to be Under Secretary for War, and is succeeded by Sir John Ramsden.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

SIR GEORGE WILLIAM DENYS, BART.

SIR GEORGE WILLIAM DENYS, Baronet, of Easton Neston, co. Northampton, was the only son of the late Peter Denys, Esq., of the Pavilion, Hans-place, Middlesex, by his wife, Charlotte, only daughter of George, second Earl of Pomfret. He was born on the 20th May, 1788; and graduated at Trinity College, Cambridge. He married, the 5th December, 1809, Eliza, eldest daughter of Edward George Lind, Esq., of Stratford-place, London, and Burton, Westmorland, by which lady (who died the 29th June, 1828), he had four sons (of whom three survive him) and four daughters. He served in Parliament as member for Kings-upon-Hull in 1812, and for a long period was Esquire to the late Duke of Sussex. He was also a magistrate for the counties of Northampton and Essex, and a Deputy Lieutenant. He was created a Baronet the 23rd November, 1813. Sir George Denys is succeeded in his title and estates by his eldest son, George William, late an officer in the 68th Light Infantry, of Draycott Hall, near Richmond, Yorkshire, a magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant for the North Riding, who was born the 11th December, 1811, and who married Catharine Eliza, eldest daughter of the late Michael Henry Percival, Esq., and has issue. Two of the daughters of the Baronet just deceased are married—viz., the second daughter, Juliana Louisa, to Arthur Montague, Esq.; and the third, Ellen, to the Rev. Frederick Robertson.

THE REV. DR. HOLLAND.

THE REV. SAMUEL HOLLAND, A.M. and M.D., Oxon, Precentor and Prebendary of Chichester, and Rector of Beadesert, Warwickshire, died at his residence, Regency-square, Brighton, on the 16th ult. The Rev. Doctor was a scion of the ancient family of Holland, Dukes of Exeter and Surrey, and was the son of a clergyman who was Rector of Stifford, and of Mucking, Essex. Dr. Holland was born in 1771, and commenced his education at St. Paul's School, which he quitted with an exhibition for Oxford, where he was elected Scholar and Fellow of Worcester College. He was at first intended for holy orders; but, there appearing no practicable opening for him in the Church, he turned to the study of medicine, took the degree of M.D., and practised for a few years, with success, in London. He married, in 1802, Frances, eldest daughter of the great advocate the Hon. Thomas Erskine (which lady survives him); and when Mr. Erskine became Lord Chancellor, in 1806, Dr. Holland, reverting to his original choice, was ordained, and obtained from his Lordship the Rectory of Poyning, Sussex, where he chiefly resided until 1846, in which year he was allowed by the then Chancellor, Lord Lyndhurst, to cede it to the elder of his two sons, the Rev. Thomas Agar Holland, who is the present Incumbent. Dr. Holland's second son, the Rev. Erskine William Holland, is Rector of Dunsford, Surrey. In 1817 the Bishop of Chichester (Dr. Buchner) conferred upon Dr. Holland a Prebendal Stall in his Cathedral; and in 1825 the Archbishop of Canterbury (Dr. Sutton) appointed him to the Precentorship of the same. Dr. Holland was the author of several excellent clerical publications. He was generally and greatly regarded and esteemed as a learned and accomplished divine, and a worthy, amiable, and high-minded gentleman.

THE BISHOP OF ABERDEEN

THE RIGHT REVEREND WILLIAM SKINNER, D.D., Bishop of Aberdeen, and Primus of the Episcopal Church in Scotland, was born at Aberdeen in 1778, and was educated at Wadham College, Oxford. He received Deacon's orders from the hands of Bishop Horsley, of St. Asaph's, by whom, in 1802, he was ordained a Priest. In the same year he began to officiate as Curate or assistant to his father in St. Andrew's Church, Aberdeen, of which he was soon afterwards appointed joint Incumbent. He was consecrated Bishop of Aberdeen in 1816, took his degree of Doctor in Divinity at Oxford in 1819, and in 1841 was elected Primus of the Episcopal Church in Scotland. The right reverend prelate enjoyed a very large measure of esteem and respect in the Church over which he presided, and was held in general regard by all ranks and classes of the inhabitants of Aberdeen, in the management of whose charitable and benevolent institutions he ever took an active part. He died at his residence, 1, Golden-square, Aberdeen, on the 15th ult.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR R. G. HARE CLARGES.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR R. GODDARD HARE CLARGES, K.C.B., who expired on the 13th ult. at his country seat, Bitchfield, near Grantham, was the son of the Rev. J. Hare; but on inheriting a few years back—in right of his mother, the daughter of Mr. Christopher Clarges, younger son of Sir William Clarges, Bart.—he took that name in addition to his patronymic. Sir Richard was educated at Rugby, and shortly after leaving the school he entered the army in 1796. He saw considerable service in the Peninsular War, where he acted as Assistant Adjutant-General of a Division of the army under the Duke of Wellington, and took part in many of the struggles with the enemy, having received the silver medal and eight clasps for Corunna, Busaco, Barossa, Ciudad Rodrigo, Badajoz, Salamanca, Pyrenees, and St. Sebastian; and also received the gold medal and a clasp for the battles of Nivelle and Nive. In July, 1852, he was appointed Colonel of the 12th (East Suffolk) Regiment, and last year was made a Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath.

ROBERT BICKERSTETH, ESQ.

THE distinguished surgeon, Robert Bickersteth, Esq., who died at his residence in Rodney-street, Liverpool, on the 16th ult., was born at Kirby Lonsdale, in Westmoreland, in 1787. His father, Mr. Henry John Bickersteth, was a medical man there, in extensive practice, and greatly respected. Mr. Robert Bickersteth studied at Edinburgh and London, and he was also an apprentice to the late Mr. Minshull. For nearly fifty years he was in active practice in Liverpool. At the age of twenty-three he was elected Surgeon to the Liverpool Infirmary, which appointment he held for forty years. He then resigned, in consequence of a resolution of the committee limiting the length of service of those afterwards to be appointed. Mr. Bickersteth held a strong opinion that the duties of medical men in hospitals should not be limited to any fixed period, considering that every year of hospital experience increased the value of the surgeon's labours. On his resignation he was made Consulting Surgeon, which office he retained till death. His son, Mr. Edward Bickersteth, now holds the honorary post of Surgeon to the Liverpool Infirmary. Throughout his professional career, Mr. Bickersteth was in the habit of seeing poor people gratuitously every morning. He was, indeed, remarkable as much for unostentatious benevolence and philanthropy as for talent. Mr. Bickersteth married Katharine, youngest daughter of the late John Pares, Esq., of Hopwell House, Derbyshire, and Kirby Frith, Leicestershire, by whom he has had a family. Mr. Bickersteth's brothers were the Rev. J. Bickersteth, Rector of Sapcote; the late Master of the Rolls, Lord Langdale; and the Rev. E. Bickersteth, of Watton. The present Bishop of Ripon and the Ven. Edward Bickersteth, Archdeacon of Bucks, are his nephews. Mr. Bickersteth's funeral took place on the 22nd ult., at St. James's Cemetery, Liverpool. It was the intention of the members of the medical profession in Liverpool to join the procession in Rodney-street; but, as the family of the deceased were averse to any public demonstration, this project was abandoned. The pall-bearers at the funeral were the Ven. Archdeacon Bickersteth, the Bishop of Ripon, Archdeacon Hill, and Archdeacon Jones.

COULTHARD HEYSHAM, ESQ.

COULTHARD HEYSHAM, Esq., one of her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the county of Cumberland, died on the 6th ult., at Carlisle, aged sixty-five. He was a gentleman well known in the scientific world. He was the eldest son of John Heysham, Esq., M.D., and inherited in a large degree his father's distinguished talent and ability in the pursuit of natural history. His devotion to the study of anatomy, ornithology, and botany was equalled by his sagacity and accuracy of observation; and his collections in those departments are most extensive.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

THE WEEKLY TRACT SOCIETY FOR THE RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION OF THE LABOURING CLASSES held its ninth anniversary meeting on Thursday evening (last week) in the Lower Room, Exeter-hall, under the presidency of William Garlick, Esq., the treasurer. The report, which was read by Mr. Rowland Elliott, secretary, stated that during the past year the society had been the means of distributing among the working classes of England 1,000,761 copies of its publications, known as the "Weekly Tracts," making a total distributed since the society's formation in 1847 of 11,213,701. This work has been done chiefly by those persons who had become members of the society, by the payment of 5s. or upwards, and who were thereupon supplied every quarter with tracts for distribution to the extent of a half the sum contributed. The receipts were £1186 ss. 6d., and the expenditure £1230 14s. 10d., leaving a balance against the society of £44 6s. 4d. A resolution adopting the report was read, and addresses enforcing the claims of the society were also delivered by the Rev. S. March, and Mr. P. H. Gosse, F.R.S.

PERSIA AND THE PERSIANS.—On Monday afternoon, at three o'clock, a very large meeting of persons interested in the knowledge of our relations with Persia and its inhabitants, in consequence of the recent war, took place in the theatre of the United Service Institution, Whitehall-yard, for the purpose of hearing a lecture on the present state of that country, by Colonel Sir Henry Rawlinson. He presented a rather unfavourable picture of the Persian people and army. He represented the inhabitants to be treacherous, and the soldiers to be mutinous. He mentioned a case where, having poisoned their commander, his successor endeavoured to avoid a similar fate by partaking only of eggs; but his precautions were unavailing, and finally he also was made a victim. The regiment then revolted, but was subdued by a superior force and compelled to submit to authority. It was desirable that Europeans should understand the real strength of the Persian army, and the resources at its command; while it was equally desirable to consider the difficulties we should have to encounter in carrying on a war against Persia. For example, all our *matériel* and munitions of war, mules, &c., should be brought from Bombay. In such a campaign camels, which are easily sustained, would be useless; and the forage required for mules, as well as the food necessary for the entire army, should likewise be brought from Bombay before any attempt could be made to penetrate into the interior of the country. The attacks at Bushire and elsewhere by our forces afford no real indication of the difficulties to be surmounted. The passes through the mountains were most difficult of access to any army, and he was satisfied that such an undertaking would be likely to prove impracticable. The lecturer then referred to the social and political condition of the Persians, and concluded an interesting discourse amidst the applause of his audience.

MR. APSLEY PELLATT AND THE ELECTORS OF SOUTHWARK.—On Monday evening Mr. Apsey Pellatt, the late member for Southwark, was entertained at a soirée, held at the Lecture Hall, Fair-street, Horselydown, for the purpose of presenting that gentleman with a memorial expressive of the respect of his late constituents for his conduct in public and private life. Mr. W. Howard presided, and in opening the proceedings said that he had watched the career of Mr. Pellatt during the five years he had represented the borough in Parliament, and he was perfectly satisfied that Mr. Pellatt had been actuated throughout his attendance in Parliament by only one impulse and one principle, and that was to do the best he could, not only for their local interests but for the good of the whole community. He then presented Mr. Pellatt with the testimonial, which consisted of an address, conveying in earnest terms the strongest approval of the conduct of Mr. Pellatt both in and out of Parliament. Mr. Pellatt (who was enthusiastically received) acknowledged in grateful language this tribute, and said that, with reference to the last vote which he had given on the Chinese question, he was actuated only by conscientious motives (Hear, hear). He was not ashamed to go out of Parliament on that question with such men as Messrs. Cobden, Gibson, Miall, Fox, and the other gentlemen who had voted on the same side as himself. Several addresses having been delivered, reiterating the sentiments of confidence in, and approval of, Mr. Pellatt enunciated in the memorial, thanks were voted to the chairman, and the assemblage, which amounted to 400 persons, separated.

PROTESTANT REFORMATION SOCIETY.—This society held its anniversary meeting at the Hanover-square Rooms, on Tuesday; the President, Lord Calthorpe, in the chair. The attendance was far from numerous. The report detailed the operations of the society in London and the provinces, and stated that the work in which it was engaged was progressing satisfactorily. The financial account showed an increase of receipts over 1855 of £275. Admiral Vernon Harcourt, the Rev. W. Robertson, the Rev. John Nash Griffin, and the Rev. John Drury, in moving and seconding certain resolutions, delivered addresses in support of the society.

NAVAL AND MILITARY BIBLE SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of this society was held on Tuesday, at Willis's Rooms; the Marquis of Cholmondeley in the chair. During the past year 14,229 Bibles and 6373 Testaments had been issued. The receipts amounted to £2125, and the payments to £2121; the liabilities to £227, and the stock in hand to £240. The Lords of the Admiralty had given a grant of £20. The Rev. Mr. Gleig, the Chaplain-General, bore testimony to morality in the Army being promoted by this and similar societies.

CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—The annual general meeting of the members and friends of this society was held on Tuesday morning at Exeter-hall. The Earl of Chichester presided, and there were on the platform the Earl of Cavan, the Bishop of London, the Bishop of Winchester, the Bishop of Carlisle, the Bishop of Victoria, the Bishop of Rupert's Land, the Bishop nominate of Norwich, and a number of other clergymen. The report stated that the income of the past year amounted to £123,174 12s. 9d., being an excess over the income of last year of £7966. The society has now 131 stations in various parts of the world, and the total number of clergymen engaged is 215. In addition to these there are under engagement with the society, thirty-eight European laymen (school-masters, lay agents, printers, &c.); twelve European female teachers (exclusive of missionaries' wives); 1872 native and country-born catechists and teachers of all classes; and 18,724 communicants. The meeting was successively addressed by the Bishop of Victoria, the Rev. R. Clark, missionary from Peshawar; the Rev. J. A. Jetter, the Bishop of Rupert's Land, the Rev. T. D. Bernard, Rector of Terling, Mr. O'Malley, Q.C., and the Rev. W. Keane, Vicar of Whitby.

INSTALLATION OF DR. MANNING AS PROVOST OF WESTMINSTER.—On Tuesday last the Very Rev. Dr. Manning, formerly Archdeacon of Chichester, and whose secession from the Church of England a few years since produced so great a sensation, was installed in the Roman Catholic dignity, assuming the title of "Provost of the Archdiocese of Westminster." The ceremony took place in the church of St. Mary, Moorfields, by his Eminence Cardinal Wiseman. Dr. Manning, who had been for several months past in Rome, where he received his new dignity, arrived in London on Thursday week. The office of Provost of Westminster carries with it the chief ecclesiastical control over the Roman Catholic clergy of the Archdiocese in the absence or on the decease of the Archbishop, whose deputy and representative he is. A few minutes before eleven o'clock his Eminence arrived at the church, and, being met at the entrance by a procession of Canons of the diocese, was conducted down the aisle to his seat on a dais raised to the left of the altar; Mr. G. Bowyer, M.P., wearing from his neck the splendid decoration of the Order of Pope Pius IX., acting as cross-bearer. The brief was read, and the induction then took place with the usual ceremonies. Canon Rolfe was High Priest; and was assisted by the Rev. Mr. Gilbert, Deacon; and the Rev. Mr. O'Callaghan, Sub-Deacon. The Rev. James L. Patterson acted as master of the ceremonies.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of this society took place on Wednesday, at Exeter Hall. The chair was taken at eleven o'clock by the Earl of Shaftesbury. The report showed that the receipts of the year ending March 31, 1857, have exceeded those of any preceding year (excluding the special funds). The amount applicable to the general purposes of the society is £68,381 15s. 3d., and the amount received for Bibles and Testaments £69,374 19s. 8d.; making the total receipts from ordinary sources of income £137,756 14s. 11d., being £9031 4s. 10d. more than in any former year. To the above must be added the sum of £903 2s. 4d. for the Chinese New Testament fund; making a grand total of £138,749 17s. 3d. The report was adopted unanimously, and the meeting was afterwards addressed by the Bishop of London, the Bishop of Winchester, the Rev. Newman Hall, the Hon. and Rev. B. Noel, the Bishop of Rupert's Land, the Dean of Carlisle, the Rev. Dr. Kirk, deputy of the American Bible Society, Bishop Smith, of Kentucky, and the Rev. Dr. Raffles, of Liverpool.

SURREY DISPENSARY.—The eighteenth anniversary festival of this institution was held at the Bridge House Hotel on Wednesday evening, when about seventy gentlemen sat down to dinner. After the usual loyal toasts had been drunk with the ordinary degree of enthusiasm, the chairman (John Labouchere, Esq., High Sheriff of Surrey), in proposing the toast of the evening, observed that the Surrey Dispensary had been established eighty years, and it must be apparent that if such an institution was required when the population had increased to upwards of 300,000, of whom the greater number were poor. This society had afforded relief during the past year to upwards of 5000 patients, a very large proportion of whom were visited at their own homes. The toast of "The Medical Officers" was responded to by Dr. Aldis, who observed that, out of 5061 patients, 3990 had been cured. There was another very important point, and one which possessed some novelty, viz.—that this institution had done its part in contributing to a work issued by the Board of Health, the object of which was to trace disease, and to ascertain the condition of health (Hear, hear). The Secretary announced that the subscriptions amounted to £430; being upwards of £100 more than was realised at the festival last year.



THE "EAGLET" AND THE "AUCKLAND'S" BOATS DESTROYING MANDARIN JUNKS AT TOON-CHUNG.

THE WAR IN CHINA.—DESTRUCTION OF PIRATICAL JUNKS.

By the latest accounts received from China, in a letter from Hong-Kong, we learn that the Hon. Company's steamer *Auckland* and small chartered steamer *Eaglet* went out to cruise on the 14th of February. On the 16th, at Toon-Chung, they fell in with four heavily-armed mandarin boats. The *Auckland* could not go into the bay where they were, but the *Eaglet* and the boats from the *Auckland* went in and destroyed the junks. A battery on the shore, mounting sixteen guns, was captured and the guns spiked. The casualties on our side con-

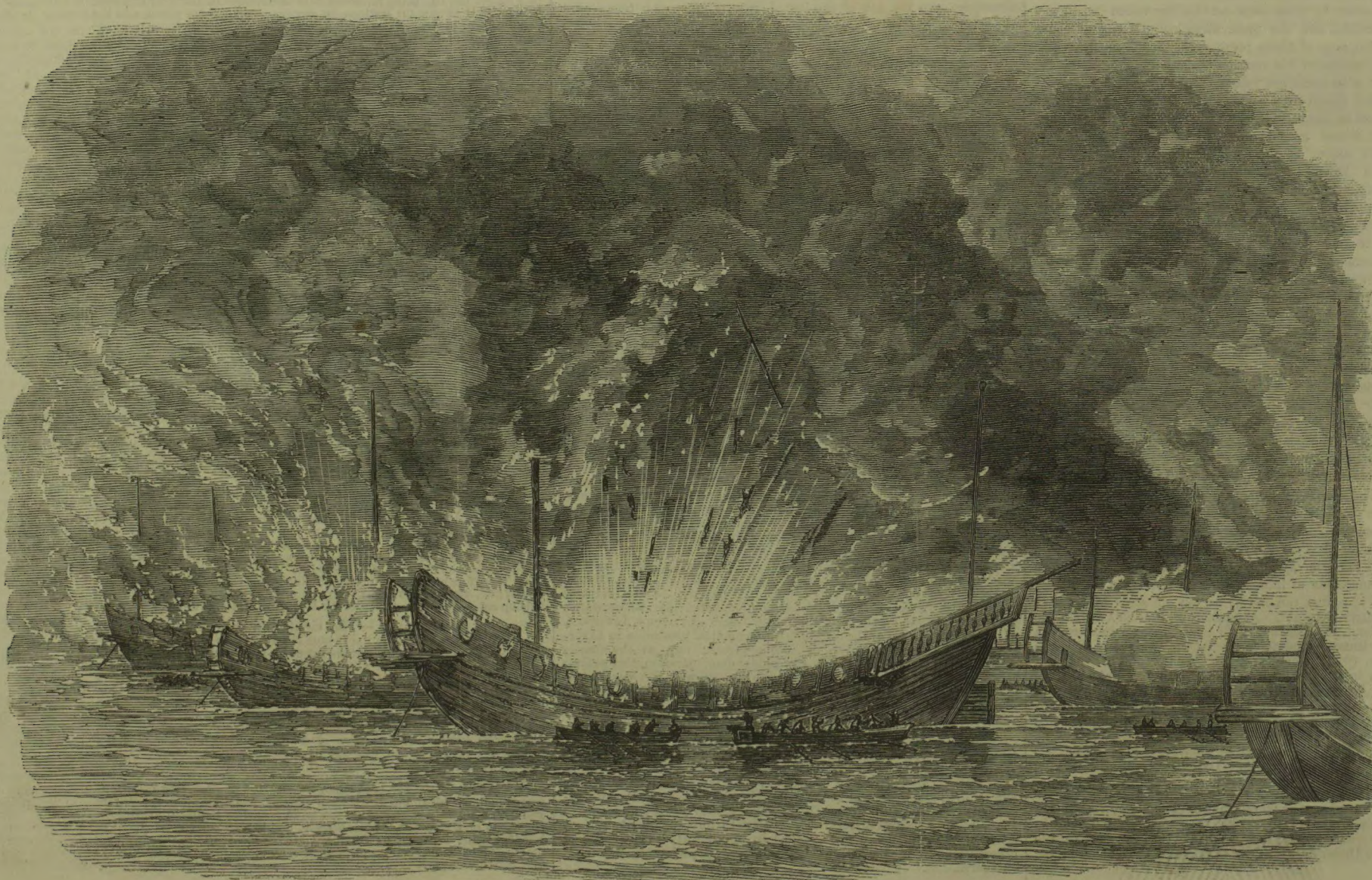
sisted of one killed and four wounded of the *Auckland's* men. Her Majesty's steamer *Niger* was sent out on the 16th, and, in company with the *Auckland* and boats from her Majesty's ship *Calcutta*, captured seven piratical junks.

A Correspondent has favoured us with Sketches by an eye-witness of this action, of which we this week engrave two, showing the attack upon the junks, and the burning of the Chinese Commodore's vessel.

Our Correspondent at Hong-Kong states the action occurred on the 15th of February, and the return of the *Eaglet* to Hong-Kong was on

the 14th. The *Eaglet's* was the first gun on the enemy before they had opened fire, the *Auckland* not being able to get nearer than the mouth of the harbour.

The first of the accompanying Sketches shows the moment when by a heavy cheer, and giving way as hard as we could pull, the Celestials thought that enough had been done for valour, and devoted their attention to discretion. The next Sketch shows the blowing up of one junk and burning of others. Almost all the guns that had been left loaded were going off as the flames reached them, causing, perhaps, the most dangerous firing experienced in the whole affair.



THE BLOWING UP OF THE CHINESE COMMODORE'S JUNK, AND BURNING OF OTHERS, AT TOON-CHUNG.

THE FRENCH EXHIBITION, PALL-MALL.

A GREAT reaction has taken place in the mind of the British public with reference to French art of late years. The compositions of David and Guérin, and the portraits of Gérard, were executed on principles so different from those of the British school that they excited no sympathy. Even the greater life and bravura of Gros were expended in the illustration of events that were the objects of our positive antipathy. The Romantic school of France—which is partly the result of our own literature—has altered all this, and engendered, besides, a multitude of *genre* and landscape painters whose compositions, more cognate to those of the Dutch and British schools, find now as ready a market in this country as across the Channel.

The French Exhibition of 1857 has several interesting works, although the celebrated names of Ary Scheffer, Horace Vernet, and Decamps are, in our opinion, very feebly represented by Nos. 31, 142, and 182; the "Christ" of Ary Scheffer being positively disagreeable in colour, as if the picture were in bad condition; and the "Slave Dealer" of Decamps as well as the "Combat" of Horace Vernet being quite insignificant when we remember what these two men can do. On the other hand, we have to signalise a most charming portrait of Rosa Bonheur, by Dubufe—the lines of intellect given with a masterly effect, worthy of the subject; but we recommend to M. Dubufe greater unity in the light behind the head. In the "Brittany Fisherwomen" of M. Dubufe, sen. (Nos. 41 and 42), we have types of beauty which we suspect to be the exception and not the rule.

Rosa Bonheur comes out with all the force of her genius in No. 11, "Denizens of the Highlands," alias "stots," in a Scotch mist; the expression and technical finish of the brown one such as cannot be surpassed—we doubt if equalled—by any living artist. No. 8, "Going to Market—a Scene in Duverque," by M. Auguste Bonheur, shows, on a larger scale, a mastery of oak copse that reminds us of Rousseau. Both as regards subject and treatment this is one of the most pleasing pictures in the room.

Want of space prevents us from making more than a hasty mention of several high-class pictures. Meissonnier's "Chess-players" (No. 115), in expression, colour, tone, and finish, is as near perfection as any living man can attain in this line. Couture's "Minstrel" (No. 29) is an effort not unworthy of one of the greatest men of the nineteenth century. But is it not a solecism to make impressionable woman only wrapt in admiration, while the much less impressionable masculine nature is dissolved in tears? Troyon is also great in No. 158; so that it would be difficult to say whether we prefer the truthful cattle, or the watery landscape, with sombre, leaden sky.

NEW MARKETS AT MANCHESTER.

THIS edifice, of tasteful design, is now in course of erection in Swan-street, Manchester. It will furnish an evidence, in connection with the numerous handsome and extensive warehouses and public buildings lately erected and now building, of the rapidly-increasing desire on the part of the city of Manchester to possess buildings of a superior architectural character.

The exterior will be built entirely of stone, the walling being of Yorkshire pierpoints; while the roof, in which a very great amount of decoration is to be introduced, will be of iron, supported upon ornamental columns. A gallery will run round the whole of the inside, in which it is proposed to place stalls for the sale of light or fancy articles, and will be approached by flights of stone steps from the interior.

The view of the interior, from the peculiar form and construction of the roof, will be at once novel and effective. The new building will be erected in front of the Smithfield General Markets lately erected (one of the largest covered areas for market purposes in England), and will be a very great ornament to that part of the town.



MARBLE STATUE OF HER MAJESTY QUEEN VICTORIA, PEEL PARK, SALFORD.
M. NOBLE, SCULPTOR.

The design is by Messrs. Isaac Holden and Son, of Manchester, who took the first prize in public competition. It is intended that the building shall be completed ready for use in October next.

PEEL PARK, SALFORD.—STATUE OF HER MAJESTY.

THE addition of a new wing to the Peel Park Museum, and the erection of a Statue of her Majesty in that place of popular resort, excited much interest during the past week. Great preparations were made to give *éclat* to the visit of his Royal Highness Prince Albert on Wednesday. The inauguration of the statue of her Majesty by her Royal Consort proved an occurrence of a most interesting nature. The spot on which the ceremony was performed vividly recalled the event which the statue is intended to commemorate. The spectacle which was witnessed on the occasion of her Majesty's visit to the Park in 1851 was of too striking a character to be soon forgotten. It was a sight that had never before gladdened the eyes of any Sovereign to gaze on an assemblage of 60,000 children, all Sunday scholars. It was worthy of an enduring memorial, and none more fitting could have been devised than a statue of the august personage whose visit was welcomed by so vast a body of her subjects. Equally appropriate was the manner in which the statue was inaugurated. Preparations on a large scale were made in the park for the accommodation of the Salford Corporation, the Sunday scholars, and the general public. The statue is placed directly in front of the new wing which has recently been added to the Library and Museum. It has been executed in Sicilian marble, by Mr. Matthew Noble, and is 8 ft. 6 in. in height. It stands on a pedestal of marble of a similar colour, which is supported on a base of Aberdeen granite. A canopied platform, intended for his Royal Highness and his attendants, with the Mayor and other gentlemen, was erected a short distance to the west of the statue. To the left was the large platform which was filled by those of the public who had been so fortunate as to obtain "green" tickets. The Sunday scholars and their teachers, to the number of 2000, were accommodated on a platform to the east of the statue. The band of the 7th Dragoon Guards was stationed on a small platform erected between these two. The statue was thus surrounded by platforms on every side, except that facing the Library and Museum. This space was specially reserved, in order that an uninterrupted view might be obtained from the building. In the large room of the new wing, which will hereafter be devoted to engravings and models, an extensive stage was erected, commanding an excellent view of the ceremony, and this was occupied by ladies. Immediately outside the building a range of seats was also provided; but these were arranged so as not to interfere with the view of those within. It will thus be seen that the platform accommodation was most extensive; but a vast number of tickets had been issued in addition, available only for the Library and Museum, and for the portions of the Park beyond that in which the statue is located.

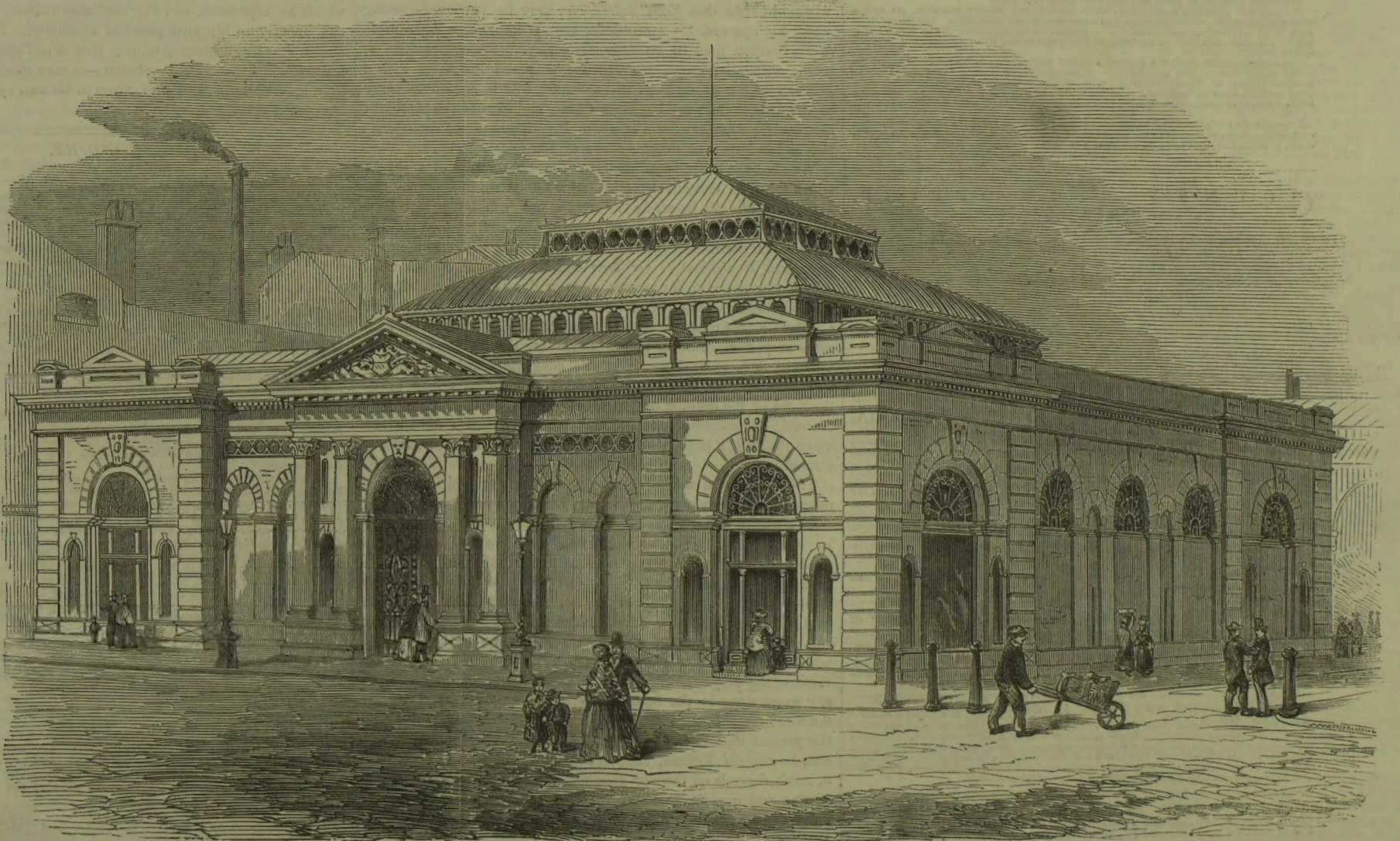
Before we describe the inauguration ceremony, it will be interesting to state a few particulars of the new wing of the Salford Museum, in which the Local Art Exhibition was opened by a soirée on the 22nd ult.

The collection of paintings (says the *Manchester Guardian*) includes not only selections from the works of living and deceased artists who have passed a life-residence in Manchester, but also those who are connected with it by the obligations of birth, or frequent sojourn; an arrangement which not only imparts a more vivid character to the display, but one which is considered absolutely necessary to the presentation of a complete view of the actual progress and patronage of art in this vicinity.

The Exhibition comprises more than 650 objects, all of great interest, which have been contributed by more than one hundred and forty individuals. The walls of several rooms are covered by the beautiful works of art there collected, and the committee have really succeeded in producing a splendid exhibition.

The Mayor explained the origin of the new wing, arising out of the insufficient accommodation afforded by the building before the addition. The local artists had taken advantage of the determination to build a new wing, and had resolved to have an exhibition of the works of art produced in the immediate neighbourhood. With what success they had succeeded the company would be able to judge in the course of the evening. In his opinion the exhibition was a very creditable display, and he anticipated from the germ they now saw that many years would not elapse before they found that they possessed in the district artists of no common celebrity.

The company were then addressed by other gentlemen upon



NEW MARKETS IN COURSE OF ERECTION, AT MANCHESTER.

the origin and success of the exhibition; and during the day the Prince of Orange, who had visited the collection in the morning, joined the party.

The details of the ceremony of the Inauguration are given at page 433.

ELECTION OF A PROFESSOR OF POETRY, OXFORD.—The election of a Professor of Poetry, in the room of the Rev. Thomas Leighton, M.A., late Fellow of Trinity College, whose term of office had expired, took place in the Convocation House on Tuesday. The contest lay between Mr. Matthew Arnold, M.A., late Fellow of Oriel College, and the Rev. John Ernest Bode, M.A., late Student of Christchurch, both gentlemen of high standing in the University. Early in the day unusual signs of activity were manifest among the resident members of the University, and it soon became evident that the contest was one of great interest, members of Convocation from all parts of the country arriving by every train. The polling commenced at twelve o'clock, and continued—at times with such vigour as to remind us forcibly of the last contested University election—until five, when the poll closed. The result of the election was found to be as follows:—Arnold, 363; Bode, 278: majority in favour of Arnold, 85.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, May 10.—4th Sunday after Easter. Battle of Lodi, 1796.
MONDAY, 11.—Earl of Chatham died, 1778.
TUESDAY, 12.—Earl of Strafford beheaded, 1641.
WEDNESDAY, 13.—Old May Day.
THURSDAY, 14.—Vaccination first tried by Jenner, 1796.
FRIDAY, 15.—Cuvier died, 1832. Daniel O'Connell died, 1847.
SATURDAY, 16.—Titus Oates convicted of perjury, 1685.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 16, 1857.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
2 45	3 2	3 15	3 32	3 50	4 5	4 28

SIGNOR and MADAME FERRARI beg to announce that their ANNUAL CONCERT will take place, at the HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS, on TUESDAY EVENING, May 12th. To commence at Eight o'clock. Vocalists: Miss Dolby, Madame Ferrari, Sig. Ferrari, and Mr. Sims Reeves. Instrumentalists: Miss Arabella Goddard, Herr Mies, Herr Lidel, and Sig. Giulio Regondi. Accompanist: Mr. W. G. Casina. Tickets, 7s., to be had at the principal Music-sellers. Reserved Seats, 10s. 6d., to be had only at Sig. Ferrari's Residence, Devonshire Lodge, Portland-road, Portland-place.

PALL-MALL.—Important long Leasehold Estate, consisting of a noble pile of Building called SCHOMBERG HOUSE, capable of adaptation to the purposes of a Nobleman's Mansion, Club House, Banking or Insurance Establishment, Club, Chambers, or Commercial Emporium.

M. K. HEALY is instructed to submit to public competition, at the AUCTION MART, on TUESDAY, the 19th day of MAY, 1857, at Twelve for One o'clock, in One or more Lots (unless previously disposed of by private contract), all those three capital DWELLING-HOUSES, with SHOPS, situate on the south side of, and being, Nos. 80, 81, and 82, PALL-MALL, immediately adjoining the Ordnance-Office, late in the occupation of Messrs. Harding and Co., the Court Silk-mercers, and formerly the town mansion of the Duke of Schomberg. The property presents an imposing elevation, with extensive frontage to Pall-mall, is of great depth, and covering an area of nearly 10,300 feet in, perhaps, the finest street in London, presents a first-rate opportunity for conversion into a national gallery of pictures or other public institution. The property has separate entrances and staircases, but is connected by internal communications, and includes numerous bed-chambers and dressing-rooms, miles of elegant and spacious reception-rooms, decorated in the first style of art; lofty and commanding shops with plate-glass sashes, bath-rooms, and commodious and extensive offices. Immediate possession may be had, except of a portion of No. 80, which is in the occupation of Sir John Kirkland; and it is estimated that the entire property is of the value of £1700 per annum. It is held by three leases direct from the Crown for an unexpired term of nearly ninety years, subject to moderate ground-rents.

May be viewed (the occupied portion excepted), and particulars and conditions obtained, ten days prior to the Sale, on the premises: of Messrs. Cunliffe and Beaumont, solicitors, 43, Chancery-lane; Messrs. Brocklehurst and Bagshaw, solicitors, Macclesfield; Messrs. Sweeting and Byrne, solicitors, 22, Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane; at the York and Albany Tavern, Regent's-park; the White Horse Cellar, Piccadilly; the Royal Oak Tavern, Pall-mall; the Auction Mart; and of Mr. Healy, auctioneer and valuer, No. 43, Bedford-row, London, W.C.

OPERA AGENCY OFFICE, 10, Exeter Change, Strand, London. For VOCAL, INSTRUMENTAL, and BALLET. Attention is respectfully devoted to this Agency, under the direction of Mr. SHERWOOD and CO., the only one strictly devoted to Music and Ballet. Proprietors and Managers of Theatres will find the greatest facility in being provided with first-rate Artists in the above professions. Proprietors of Concert-establishments will find their interests attended to from a long list of the most talented Sentimental and Comic Singers, Pianists, &c. The only authorised Agent for "Pico" the celebrated Blind Sardinian Minstrel, and the also celebrated Spanish Dancers of the Haymarket. In correspondence with ROUX and CIE, Rue Lepelletier, Boulevard des Italiens, Invalides, for Parisian Novelties. Enclose addressed Stamped Envelope for Answer.

THE ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE Incorporated A.D. 1720, by Charter of King George I., and confirmed by Special Act of Parliament.

Chief Office, Royal Exchange, London; Branch, 29, Pall-mall. Fire, Life, and Marine Assurances may be effected with this Corporation on advantageous terms. Life Assurances are granted with, or without, participation in Profits; in the latter case at reduced rates of premium.

Any sum not exceeding £15,000 may be assured on the same Life. The Reversionary Bonus on British Policies has averaged 48 per cent upon the premiums paid, or very nearly 2 per cent per annum upon the sum assured. The future Divisions of Profit will take place every Five Years. The expenses of Management, being divided between the different branches, are spread over a larger amount of business than that transacted by any other office. The charge upon each Policy is thereby so much reduced as to account for the magnitude of the Bonus which has been declared, and to afford a probability that a similar rate will be maintained at future divisions.

This Corporation affords to the Assured a liberal participation in Profits, with exemption under Royal Charter from the liabilities of partnership;—a rate of Bonus equal to the average return of the mutual life offices, with the guarantee, not afforded by them, of a large Invested Capital-Stock—the advantages of modern practice, with the security of an Office whose resources have been tested by the experience of nearly a Century and a half.

SPECIAL NOTICE. Persons in the receipt of Life Income are reminded that the reduction of the Income-Tax enables them to make a considerable provision for their families, without any effort or self-denial to which they have not been accustomed to during the past two years.

JOHN A. HIGHAM, Actuary and Secretary.

COUNTY FIRE OFFICE, ESTABLISHED 1805. 50, Regent-street, and 14, Cornhill, London. Capital, £400,000.

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The Hon. Arthur Kinnaid, M.P. &c., &c., &c.
Henry B. Churchill, Esq.

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The Rates of Premium charged by the County Fire Office are upon the lowest scale consistent with security to the insured.

When a Policy has existed for seven years a return of 25 per cent, or one-fourth of the amount of Premiums paid, is declared upon such policy.

The Return paid to the present time exceeds £219,000.

All Losses are settled with promptitude and liberality.

Prospectuses and full particulars may be obtained upon application to the Agents of the Office in all the principal towns of the United Kingdom, and at the Offices in London.

EMIGRATION.—Passages to AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, NEW ZEALAND, &c., may be secured through Messrs. S. W. SILVER and CO., Emigration Outfitters, 3 and 4, Bishopgate-street (opposite the London Tavern), City. Letters of Credit granted, and reliable information, from their numerous connections, given, upon application as above, personally or by post.

TO COUNTRY MANAGERS.—THEATRICAL WOOD

ENGRAVINGS FOR POSTERS, &c., suitable to all the popular Dramas of the day. The greatest variety in the world for Burlesque, Melodrama, Nautical Drama, Tragedy, Comedy, and Pantomime. The Largest Wood Letter Printing in the Kingdom. Theatrical printing unrivalled in boldness, unequalled in execution, and unapproachable in price and punctuality. Orders to POWNCEBY'S STEAM PRINTING WORKS, 43, Leaden-street, Whitechapel, by post or electric telegraph (accompanied by a Post-office Order, payable to Henry Pownceby, Whitechapel Branch, for the amount), instantly forwarded to any part of the Kingdom. Descriptive Catalogues of the Wood Engravings, with Prices, upon the receipt of Two Stamps, immediately forwarded.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO BE LET, in the County of HERTS, comprising Drawing, Dining, and five good Bed Rooms, Kitchen, Servants' Offices, Wine and Coal Cellars. Two Three-stall Stables, Carriage and Chaise House, productive Garden, Orchard, and Meadows (about five acres), with a Right of Fishing in the river Colne (a celebrated river for fish). Rent £250 per annum.—Apply on the Premises, Mill-end, Rickmansworth, Herts, near the Watford Station on the London and North-Western railway.

INFORMATION WANTED OF ELIZABETH SUTHERLAND, who departed from ZACATECAS, Mexico, in Eighteen Hundred and Forty eight, and in company with Mr. George Penna and Mrs. Richard Morrison, and sailed from Matamoros to New York, and thence to Liverpool, England, since which time I have received no tidings of her whereabouts. Should this fall beneath the eye of any of her acquaintances they will, by addressing me, at Nevada City, California, confer a great kindness, which shall ever be remembered with gratitude by her brother, George Sutherland.

ILKLEY WELLS HYDROPATHIC ESTABLISHMENT and HOTEL.—This splendid Mansion is situated amidst mountain scenery, in the finest part of Yorkshire, enjoys the most exhilarating air, and affords an unrivalled resort for 100 guests. Physician, Dr. Kischanzek. For Prospectus (with view) address Mr. STRACHAN, Ilkley Wells, near Otley.

PASSAGES TO INDIA AND AUSTRALIA by all first-class Ships and Steamers secured free of expense, Estimates for Outfits, and Agency Business of every description, by C. R. THOMPSON LUCAS and CO. London.—Winchester House, Old Broad-street, Southampton—1, Queen's-terrace. Assurances effected. Baggage and Parcels shipped and cleared inwards.

OPENING OF THE ART-TREASURES EXHIBITION, MANCHESTER.

On SATURDAY, MAY 16, will be published an EXTRA NUMBER, with a COLOURED SUPPLEMENT,

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS,

CONTAINING

THE NEW PARLIAMENT:

Descriptive Notices of the Places represented; Personal Sketches of the Respective Members, their avowed Political Opinions, &c.,

WITH PORTRAITS.

Also, a Full Description and Many Engravings of

THE OPENING AND CONTENTS

OF THE

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 9, 1857.

ALTHOUGH the peech from the Throne, on the opening of Parliament, will disappoint the ardent Reformers—if any such there be—who expected that the present Administration would take the initiative in a new Reform Bill, the speech of Lord Palmerston promising a Reform Bill for next year, will more than make amends for the omission. It might be desirable that the country should have a Minister more keenly impressed with the necessity of inaugurating reforms *proprio motu*; but, the case not being so, Lord Palmerston must be taken as he is, as the best, if not the only, Minister to be attained at the present moment. If he do not originate questions of reforms, he has shown that he will not oppose them, if the House, backed by the country, show an earnest desire either to amend the constitution of that assembly, or to extend the suffrage. Lord Palmerston's feeling—and that of a great number of people—seems to be, that notwithstanding the anomalies, absurdities, and defects of our Parliamentary system, its results—though attained in a clumsy and roundabout way—is a degree of popular freedom not enjoyed in any other country in the Old World or in the New. No one maintains the theoretical perfection of a system by which a new, a wealthy, and an increasing city like Manchester has no greater voice in Parliament than a stagnant village like Lymington, in Hampshire. No one maintains the justice of giving a man the right to vote in a borough because he inhabits a ten-pound house, and refusing a vote to another man equally independent, equally industrious, equally well informed, who lives in a house a mile beyond the limits of the borough, on the ground that he only pays £49 a year rental. But the quiet, easy-going Liberals—aided, of course, by the Conservatives—while admitting all this, and much more, ask of what utility would be an organic change in these or other respects when no change in the theory or system of representation could augment the existing liberty of the people? It is for the young blood in the House of Commons to stir the question. It is for the new men, either under new or old leaders, to organise a Reform party; and, when they have done so, Lord Palmerston will be their very obedient servant. In the mean time there is so much foreign work on hand that Lord Palmerston may be pardoned—seeing what his age and his antecedents are—if he look a little more to his foreign than to his domestic policy. Though we are at peace with all Europe, we are not at peace in Asia; and a Minister with a strong hand and a strong will is needed to carry to completion the work begun in China, and to read the world in that quarter as significant a lesson of British power and determination as has been read to the nations of Europe.

We need not go *seriatim* through the paragraphs of a speech which is vague collectively, and vague in its several parts. Its vagueness, like Sir Roger de Coverley's, has a design in it. How for instance, could her Majesty express the real opinion of her Ministry on the shabby behaviour of the King of Prussia in reference to Neufchâtel? Or how could the Royal Speech enter into particulars as to the present state of the negotiations between Great Britain and the United States on the subject of Honduras? On the Chinese question the few words of the Speech are somewhat more emphatic. But, as strong words are thrown away upon the Chinese, it is to be hoped that the adequate naval and military force of which her Majesty speaks may reach China long before the news of the opening of Parliament, or even before Lord Elgin himself. Negotiations will be best carried on with the Chinese when the British shall have either destroyed or taken possession of Canton.

The Ministerial measures of domestic reform which are promised, during the present Session, branch into three divisions. One includes the consolidation and improvement of the law—by which we suppose its codification is intended. A second applies to the improvement of the laws relating to the testamentary and matrimonial jurisdiction now exercised by those rusty and musty relics of antiquity—the Ecclesiastical Courts;—and the third includes the better prevention and speedier punishment of fraudulent breaches of trust—a net which we trust will be strong enough to catch such delinquents as those of the Royal British Bank. These measures do not make any great show in the Speech; but if they be carried during the short remaining period of the Session, Lord Palmerston and the present Parliament may perhaps get on very well together. But, as regards Reform, although Lord Palmerston has promised it, much depends on the new members. Until a division on some stirring and important subject shows us of "what stuff these are made of," it is not safe to speculate either on the character of the Parliament or that of the Administration.

Any ill feeling that may have existed in this country against Russia has passed away with the war which produced it. The animosities excited were personal, and not national; and when the Emperor

Nicholas, whose ambition was the prime cause of the evil, was removed so suddenly and so awfully from the strife which he had provoked, the war lost its bitterness, and was conducted with a courtesy unknown in history. The peace afterwards made was felt to be premature, and the terms on which it was based were seen to be inadequate; but France, and not Russia, was held to blame for the result. The same feelings still exist. Russia is not considered by the people of this country to be a very terrible foe, nor France to be a very reliable friend; whilst the hope is very generally entertained that both of these great nations have had war enough to last them for a quarter of a century.

The Grand Duke Constantine, who during the lifetime of his father and the period between that event and the taking of Sebastopol, was considered the soul of the war party in Russia, is about to visit this country. In France his reception has been brilliant and cordial. We have no doubt that it will be equally cordial in England. As the taste of his Royal Highness is in ships, our authorities will be enabled to show him some specimens which he may take a pleasure in examining, and from which he may gain some valuable knowledge, not only in the art of shipbuilding, but of the resources of this country. Our dockyards will be opened for his inspection and examination, with the confidence pervading all classes that the more he knows of us the more he will respect us. If her Majesty be in the humour to prepare a great naval review at Spithead for his gratification, which we hope will be the case, he will be a spectator of one of the grandest sights that the world can offer; a sight, moreover, which cannot but have peculiar attractions to the mind of one who is both a statesman and an Admiral. The Prince knows something of this country. He is said to be an accomplished English scholar, to possess a good library of English books,—and, what is more to his credit, as a man of taste and education—to have read them. Although, in a visit necessarily so short and hurried as that which he is about to make to our shores he will not have the time or the opportunity to study very intimately the character of our people and the working of our institutions, he will learn enough of our power and our resources to impress his mind very forcibly with the value of our friendship and the undesirableness of our enmity. We trust, however, that his visit will not be confined to our arsenals, our dockyards, and our military dépôts; but that, as he travels for instruction, he will be induced to make a tour in our manufacturing districts—to Staffordshire, with its iron and its potteries; to Birmingham and Sheffield, with their manufactures of metals; to Lancashire, with its cottons; and Yorkshire, with its woollens—and that he may see with his own eyes the marvellous wealth of Industry which our country affords for the emulation of his own. There is no reason why the late war should sow estrangement between two nations which, in the arts of peace, could so beneficially work together. The Czar would not be compelled to come begging to England for money to make his railroads, if his predecessors had encouraged the mercantile rather than the warlike spirit of his people. Even now, if he would imitate the example set him and all other potentates, by this country, and relax the stringency of his protective, if not prohibitory tariff, he would find in Free-trade a prize better worth his having than the long-coveted provinces of Moldavia and Wallachia, were they ten times as valuable as they are. On every account—political, social, and commercial—people will look with favour upon the visit of the Grand Duke to this country, confident as they are that the enemies of England are those who know her least. He will receive, we are certain, a respectful and, perhaps, a cordial reception wherever he goes—the respect due to the great nation which he represents, and the cordiality excited by the heartiness and honesty of his own personal character. He is the sort of Prince that Englishmen love, one that is not above the business of the profession which he has chosen;—a man who can both work and fight upon occasion, and who trusts to his own eyes rather than to the eyes of other people.

THE COURT.

The Queen and the Prince Consort, with the younger members of the Royal family, left Buckingham Palace, on Thursday morning, at ten o'clock, for Osborne, in the Isle of Wight, where her Majesty purposes to sojourn for a short period previously to commencing the gaieties of the London season.

The Prince Consort came from Osborne to Windsor yesterday (Friday), in order to attend the funeral of her late Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester; but returned to the Isle of Wight last evening.

The Queen held her first Privy Council since her accouchement on Wednesday evening, immediately upon the return to London of Prince Albert, who went to Manchester on Monday for the purpose of being present at the opening of the Exhibition of Art-Treasures in that city. At the Council, John Evelyn Denison, Esq., Speaker of the House of Commons, Sir John M'Neill, G.C.B., and Frederick Peel, Esq., by command of the Queen, were sworn of her Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council, and took their places at the Board. The Royal Speech to be delivered by the Lords Commissioners at the opening of Parliament on Thursday was submitted to the Queen in Council, and approved.

On Tuesday the ceremony of churning the Queen was performed in the private chapel at Buckingham Palace, by the Hon. the Very Rev. the Dean of Windsor. His Royal Highness Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, the Princess Alice, and the Marchioness of Ely were present.

Major-General Buckley and Lieutenant-Colonel Ponsonby have relieved Lord Alfred Paget and Captain Du Plat in their duties as the Esquerra in Waiting to the Queen and the Prince; and General Sir Edward Bowater has relieved the Hon. Mortimer Sackville West in his duties as the Groom in Waiting to the Queen, and Lord Waterpark is at present Lord in Waiting to her Majesty.

His Royal Highness Prince Alfred, who left Geneva (where he has passed the winter) on the 11th April, arrived at Gotha on the 26th, on a visit to his uncle and aunt, he reigning Duke and Duchess of Saxe-Coburg, and to his grandmother, the Dowager Duchess. After a stay of a fortnight at Gotha and Coburg his Royal Highness will continue his journey to England, where he is expected to arrive about the 20th inst.

FUNERAL OF THE DUCHESS OF GLOUCESTER.

The funeral of her late Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester took place yesterday (Friday) in the mausoleum of the Gloucester family under St. George's Chapel. The Duchess of Athol attends as Chief Mourner on behalf of her Majesty. His Royal Highness Prince Albert and the Prince of Wales, and the Duke of Cambridge, were likewise present. The Duchess of Cambridge, the Hereditary Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, and the Princess Mary were also present at the mournful ceremonial. The remains were conveyed by the Great Western Railway to Slough, and escorted thence by the Royal Horse Guards to St. George's Chapel. The internal fittings of the chapel were the same as on the occasion of the funeral of her late Majesty Queen Adelaide.

The Countess de Neuilly, the Duke and Duchess de Nemours, the Prince of Wales, and Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, visited her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent on Tuesday, at Clarence House, St. James's.

Viscount Palmerston gave a state dinner to a large party of members of the House of Commons, at Cambridge House, on Wednesday evening. Her Ladyship will "receive" on Saturday, the 16th inst., and on the following Saturday.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

(Continued from page 440.)

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

ROYAL COMMISSION.—THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

Shortly after two o'clock the Lord Chancellor, Earl Granville, the Duke of Argyll, Lord Stanley of Alderley, and Earl Spencer, in their robes of state, took their seats on a woolsack in front of the throne, having been appointed Commissioners to read the Royal Speech. At that time the principal Peers present were Lord Panmure, the Earl of Albemarle, the Marquis of Clanricarde, the Duke of Montrose, Lord Wensleydale, Lord Lucan, the Earl of Harrington, Lord Minto, Lord Redesdale, Lord Ravensworth, &c. The third, fourth, and fifth benches on both sides of the House were occupied by ladies.

Sir Augustus Clifford, Usher of the Black Rod, having summoned the Commons, a large body of members, with the Speaker at their head, appeared at the bar; and the Lord Chancellor then read the Royal Speech, as follows:—

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

We are commanded to inform you that her Majesty has availed herself of the earliest opportunity of having recourse to your advice and assistance after the dissolution of the last Parliament; and her Majesty trusts that there will be found sufficient time during the present Session to enable you satisfactorily to deal with various important matters, some of which had occupied the attention of Parliament in the beginning of this year.

We are commanded by her Majesty to inform you that the general aspect of affairs in Europe affords a well-grounded confidence in the continuance of peace.

All the main stipulations of the Treaty of Paris have been carried into execution, and it is to be hoped that what remains to be done in regard to those matters will be speedily accomplished.

The negotiations upon the subject of the differences which had arisen between the King of Prussia and the Swiss Confederation, in regard to the affairs of Neuchâtel, are drawing to a close, and will, her Majesty trusts, be terminated by an arrangement honourable and satisfactory to all parties.

The negotiations in which her Majesty has been engaged with the Government of the United States and with the Government of Honduras, in regard to the affairs of Central America, have not yet been brought to a close.

We are commanded by her Majesty to inform you that a Treaty of Peace between her Majesty and the Shah of Persia was signed at Paris on the 4th of March, by her Majesty's Ambassador at Paris, and by the Ambassador of the Shah; and her Majesty will give directions that this Treaty shall be laid before you as soon as the ratifications thereof shall have been duly exchanged.

Her Majesty commands us to express to you her regret that, at the date of the last advices from China, the differences which had arisen between the High Commissioner at Canton and her Majesty's civil and naval officers in China still remained unadjusted. But her Majesty has sent to China a Plenipotentiary fully instructed to deal with all matters of difference, and that Plenipotentiary will be supported by an adequate naval and military force, in the event of such assistance becoming necessary.

We are commanded to inform you that her Majesty, in conjunction with several other European Powers, has concluded a Treaty with the King of Denmark for the Redemption of the Sound Dues. This Treaty, together with a separate Convention between her Majesty and the King of Denmark, completing the arrangement, will be laid before you, and her Majesty will cause the measures necessary for fulfilling the engagements thereby contracted to be submitted for your consideration.

GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,

Her Majesty has directed the Estimates for the present year to be laid before you.

They have been prepared with a careful attention to economy, and with a due regard to the efficiency of the departments of the public service to which they severally relate.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

Her Majesty commands us to recommend to your earnest consideration measures which will be proposed to you for the consolidation and improvement of the law.

Bills will be submitted to you for improving the laws relating to the Testamentary and Matrimonial Jurisdiction now exercised by the Ecclesiastical Courts, and also for checking fraudulent breaches of trust.

Her Majesty commands us to express to you her heartfelt gratification at witnessing the continued well-being and contentment of her people, and the progressive development of productive industry throughout her dominions.

Her Majesty confidently commits to your wisdom and care the great interests of her empire; and fervently prays that the blessing of Almighty God may be vouchsafed to your deliberations, and may lead you to conclusions conducive to the objects of her Majesty's constant solicitude—the welfare and happiness of her loyal and faithful people.

The Queen's Speech having been read, the Commons bowed and retired. The swearing in of the Peers was then resumed. Amongst those who took the oaths were the Marquis of Clanricarde, the Earl of Minto, Lord Berners, Lord Abinger, the Earl of Lucan, Lord Redesdale, the Bishop of Lincoln, the Earl of Effingham, and the Earl of Buckinghamshire.

The sitting was then suspended during pleasure.

The House resumed at five o'clock.

The Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne was moved by the Marquis Townshend and seconded by the Earl of Portsmouth.

The Earl of MALMESBURY said he was unwilling to disturb the unanimity of the House upon the Address to the Crown, and he should, therefore, abstain from any commentary upon the affairs of China, which he would reserve for a future occasion.

Earl GRANVILLE, in the course of some observations, stated that General Outram had received an intimation of the peace with Persia on the 5th of April.

The Marquis of CLANRICARDE complained of the attacks made upon General Ashburnham by his brother and inferior officers.

Lord PANMURE defended the conduct of General Ashburnham.

Earl GREY also deprecated those attacks upon the General, which he thought were highly disgraceful to the service.

The Earl of ALBEMARLE expressed his regret at seeing no mention of Reform made in the Royal Speech.

After some further conversation, the Address was agreed to, and their Lordships adjourned a few minutes after seven o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

The Speaker took the chair at a quarter before four o'clock.

TRANSPORTATION.—Mr. HAYTER, on the part of the Government, gave notice that the Secretary of State for the Home Department would on to-morrow bring forward a proposition to substitute other punishments for transportation; and that the Secretary for the Colonies would on the same day bring under consideration the question of the territories under the government of the Hudson's Bay Company.

THE BANK ACTS.—Mr. HAYTER also gave notice that the Chancellor of the Exchequer would on Monday next move for a Select Committee to take into consideration the Bank Act of 1844, and the Bank Acts relating to Ireland and Scotland. The right hon. gentleman would also on the same day move resolutions relative to savings-banks, with a view to bring in a bill for their better government.

THE JEWS.—Mr. HAYTER gave notice that on Thursday next Lord Palmerston would move for leave to bring in a bill to amend the oaths taken by members of Parliament (Cheers).

BREACHES OF TRUST.—Mr. HAYTER further gave notice that on

Friday, the 15th inst., the Attorney-General would move for leave to introduce a bill to make breaches of trust criminally liable.

INSURANCE AND MUTUAL COMPANIES.—Mr. HAYTER likewise intimated that on the 14th inst. the Secretary to the Treasury would move for leave to bring in a Bill for the Incorporation of Insurance and Mutual Companies.

ASSAULTS ON WOMEN AND CHILDREN.—Mr. DILLWYN gave notice that on the 12th inst. he would call attention to the state of the law relating to aggravated assaults on women and children.

REFORM.—Mr. ROEBUCK gave notice that on Thursday week he would submit a motion, to the effect that the representation of the people in that House was not satisfactory, and required that as soon as practicable a remedy should be applied.

THE SALE OF BEER.—Mr. HARDY gave notice for an early day of his intention to ask leave to introduce a Bill to Regulate the Sale of Beer.

THE BALLOT.—Mr. H. BERKELEY renewed his motion for the adoption of the Ballot at Elections.

THE FRANCHISE.—Mr. LOCKE KING renewed his motion in relation to the Extension of the County Franchise.

THE ADDRESS.

The Speech from the Throne having been read by the Speaker,

Mr. DODSON moved the Address in reply, defending the conduct pursued by the Government, regretting, however, that the differences with China had not been adjusted. He trusted that the course adopted of sending out a Plenipotentiary of such well-known ability and discretion as Lord Elgin, and supporting him by an adequate naval and military force, would be successful. In reference to the Estimates, he hoped that care had been taken to combine economy with efficiency.

Mr. BUCHANAN, in seconding the Address, said he concurred in all the sentiments expressed by the mover. The noble Lord at the head of the Government had appealed to the country against the decision of the late Parliament upon the Chinese question, and the country had given a verdict against that decision by a great majority. The people of England, in fact, could not understand the reasoning of Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Cobden, and other gentlemen upon the question, and had sanctioned the course pursued by Government. He hoped that the inquiry into the Bank Acts would be a close and searching one.

General THOMPSON protested against the supposition that the verdict of the country had been given in favour of the Government on the Chinese question, and said that the feeling of the country would not be quieted.

Lord R. GROSVENOR said they all had come fresh from their constituents, and must, therefore, be aware of their feeling. For his own part he knew that, among his constituents there was a strong feeling in favour of Parliamentary reform, or, in other words, an extension of the franchise. He had himself been the means of carrying two useful reforms—the one the limitation of polling in counties to one day, and the other the putting an end to treating. He was, therefore, perhaps, not an unsafe guide, and would propose, if necessary, to abolish the payment for the conveyance of voters to the poll by candidates, and also the payment by candidates for the expenses of hustings. Various reforms were necessary, but he hoped the Government in the short Session before them would not enter upon such an important subject, which it would be detrimental to, if hastily considered. He hoped the Government would introduce a bill upon the subject of Church-rates, but if not he was prepared to introduce one himself to which he had given much consideration.

Mr. EWART enforced the necessity of reform in the representation, as well as other reforms.

Lord PALMERSTON said that there were a few points upon which it was necessary to say a few words upon the part of her Majesty's Government. The Government had under consideration arrangements for establishing a department of justice, in accordance with the purport of an address agreed to last Session, which he hoped soon to lay before the House. Considering the short period to which the present Session must necessarily be restricted, it would, he thought, be highly inexpedient to introduce any great measure of reform which could not be at once settled; but at the same time he hoped at the commencement of the next Session to introduce a measure to remedy the defects of the Reform Bill, and to give the franchise to a large class of persons who were now without it (Hear, hear). He hoped the House had sufficient confidence in her Majesty's Government to leave the matter in their hands until next Session without asking for promises and statements which might create great disappointment; but, if the House had not that confidence, it had better say so at once (Laughter). With regard to the question of Church-rates, it was under the consideration of the Government, and he hoped to propose a measure which would be satisfactory to all parties (Hear, hear).

Mr. ROEBUCK accepted the noble Lord's pledge to bring in a bill upon the subject of Parliamentary Reform, and withdrew his notice of motion given at an earlier period of the evening.

The motion was then agreed to, and the House rose at a quarter past six o'clock.

THE WEATHER.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE CAMBRIDGE OBSERVATORY, FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 6, 1857.

Day.	Barometer at 9 A.M. 56 feet above level of sea, corrected and reduced to 30 in.	Highest Temperature.	Lowest Temperature.	Adopted Mean Temperature.	Dry Bulb at 9 A.M.	Wet Bulb at 9 A.M.	Dry Bulb at 3 P.M.	Wet Bulb at 3 P.M.	Direction of Wind.	Amount of Cloud (0-10)	Rain in Inches.
April 30	30.103	49.1	32.0	40.8	43.8	42.2	48.2	44.8	N. NE.	10	0.000
May 1	30.125	52.5	35.7	44.3	46.0	42.4	52.0	45.4	N.	4	0.000
" 2	30.130	50.4	35.8	43.2	47.5	43.0	50.0	44.6	N. NNE.	6	0.000
" 3	30.189	49.2	29.3	41.1	47.2	44.0	47.9	43.3	N. NNW.	10	0.000
" 4	30.191	49.4	32.4	41.5	45.8	41.6	48.8	43.6	N. NE.	5	0.000
" 5	30.270	50.6	27.5	40.6	44.2	41.2	49.5	44.2	N.	6	0.000
" 6	30.271	51.9	30.8	41.5	42.6	42.0	51.7	46.6	NE.	4	0.145
Means	30.183	50.4	31.9	41.9	45.3	42.3	49.7	44.6			0.145

The range of temperature during the week was 25 degrees. Hoar frost covered the ground on the nights of May 2 and May 4. Mist lay about the horizon on the evenings of April 30 and May 3. A very heavy shower of hail and rain occurred between 8h. and 9h. a.m. of the 6th. A slight appearance of auroral light was noticed in the N.N.E. on the nights of May 2 and 3.

The sky has been considerably overcast, and the weather continues bleak and wintry. It was clear for a short time on the night of May 1, and remained clear on the nights of May 2, 4, 5, and 6. J. BREEN.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION. Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above sea 34 feet.

DAY.	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Minimum of Wind at 10 A.M.	Maximum of Wind at 10 P.M.	General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours.	Rain in 24 hours. Read at 10 A.M.
April 29	Inches. 30.075	40.8	37.4	89	0-10	3.0	4.6	NNE.	189	.000
" 30	30.092	41.2	35.7	82	6	34.7	47.3	ENE.	163	.000
May 1	30.106	44.5	36.9	74	5	38.1	51.6	SSE.	156	.040
" 2	30.092	45.1	36.7	75	7	40.3	53.3	E.	147	.001
" 3	30.156	42.7	32.4	70	9	35.4	54.5	NE.	336	.000
" 4	30.164	42.9	32.4	69	9	35.3	51.3	NNE.	367	.000
" 5	30.253	42.6	31.3	67	7	32.9	49.4	ENE.	210	.000

The daily means are obtained from observations made at 6h. and 10h. a.m. and 2h. p.m. on each day, except Sunday, when the first observation is omitted. The corrections for diurnal variation are taken from the Tables of Mr. Glaisher. The "Dew-point" and "Relative Humidity" are calculated from observations of the dry and wet bulb thermometers, by Dr. Apjohn's Formula and Dalton's Tables of the Tension of Vapour. The movement of the wind is given by a self-recording Robinson's Anemometer, the amount stated for each day being that registered from midnight to midnight.

WILLS.—The will of the late Anthony S. Greene, of Malling Deanery, Lewes, has been proved, and the personalty sworn under £10,000. Sir George W. Anderson, of Westbourne-terrace, £45,000. William Nicholson, Esq., of the Hall, Clapham-common, £250,000. Charles W. Herman Walbroth, Esq., £160,000. Benjamin Hutton, Esq., £50,000. Thomas Kingston, Esq., Charlton House, Somerset, £50,000. George Harrington, Esq., of Nymans, £90,000. Charles Kelsall, Esq., of Hyde, £60,000. James Oldham Oldham, Esq., of Bellamoor Hall, £40,000. Theophilus Russell Buckworth, Esq., of Norfolk, £35,000.

Mr. FREDERICK SCOTT ARCHER, to whom the world is indebted for the perfection of photography, by his discovery of the collodion process, we regret to state, died on Saturday last at the early age of forty-five. His premature decease will be deeply regretted by all who are interested in the process of photography. Having when very young evinced great taste for fine art, he applied himself to the study of sculpture; his models of the human figure were greatly admired, and he received many commissions; but the delicate state of his health compelled him to abandon this profession, and he next turned his attention to the improvements of photography. After numerous experiments, he discovered the mode of rendering collodion sensitive and obedient to the photographic process, by means of which the most interesting objects in nature as well as art are now portrayed, not only with unerring correctness, but are also transfixed with the rapidity of lightning. Mr. Archer has left a wife and family to deplore the loss of a most affectionate parent and protector. He has died poor, for he threw his discovery open to the world, declining to patent an invention that would doubtless otherwise have placed him and his family in circumstances widely different to those in which they now find themselves.

PROFESSORSHIP OF POLITICAL ECONOMY, OXFORD.—The election of a Professor of Political Economy, in the room of Mr. George Kettillby Rickards, M.A., barrister-at-law, and late Fellow of Queen's College, whose term of office had expired, took place at three o'clock, in the Convocation House; the polling going on at the same time as that for the Poetry Professorship. The contest was between Mr. Charles Neate, M.A., Senior Fellow of Oriel College, the newly-elected M.P. for the city of Oxford; the Rev. J. E. T. Rogers, M.A., of Magdalen Hall; and Mr. Nassau William Senior, M.A., late Fellow of Magdalen College; the latter of whom has twice held the office, viz., at its establishment in 1825 and in 1847. The three candidates were all first-class men. The respective numbers at the close of the poll were as follows:—Neate, 194; Rogers, 130; Senior, 128; majority in favour of Neate, 64. The Professorship is tenable for five years; no person to be re-elected until after the expiration of two years.

THE NEW READING-ROOM AND LIBRARIES OF THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

THE insufficiency of book-room and accommodation for readers in our great national museum of literature, science, and art, was for many years a public grievance, which it alike baffled the ingenuity of individuals and the "collective wisdom" of Parliament to provide a remedy. The Ministers of the day were successively puzzled with questions as to their intentions, and found little difficulty in evading them. For many years the annual vote was grudgingly assented to, without the public being enlightened as to the intention of Government or Trustees as to the better provision for the daily accumulating libraries, now numbering upwards of half a million volumes, besides tracts, pamphlets, manuscripts, music, maps, and newspapers, to an almost incredible number. In the mean time the Museum was rebuilt in a style of stately grandeur, the work occupying nearly half a century; but the last fragment of Montague House was cleared away without the daily increasing demands for the library extension being supplied. The library presented to the nation by George IV., it is true, was magnificently housed; but the extension of the general library remained unprovided for. Various plans were suggested; the most satisfactory of which, proposed by Mr. Panizzi, had to be abandoned on the ground of expense and delay. He then proposed to the Trustees that a building should be erected in the inner quadrangle of the Museum. By this scheme the cost of purchase would be avoided. This proposal was accompanied by drawings, showing the ground plan, and a detail of the manner in which it was proposed that the interior arrangements for the accommodation of the readers and of books should be framed. The architect of the Trustees, Mr. Sydney Smirke, conferred with Mr. Panizzi on the details of this plan, and reported favourably upon it. In July, 1854, Parliament voted the sum of £61,000 "for the erection of a building within the interior quadrangle, for the purpose of affording increased accommodation." The first standard of the building was fixed in January, 1855, and in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for April 14, 1855, appeared an Engraving of the progress of the work to that period. The framework and scaffolding upon which the dome rested were removed on the 2nd of June following; and the entire dome was roofed in, and copper covering laid, in September, 1855.

The Reading-room contains ample and comfortable accommodation for 300 readers. Each person will have a separate table 4 ft. 3 in. long. He is screened from the opposite occupant by a longitudinal division, which is fitted with a hinged desk graduated on sloping racks, and a folding shelf for spare books.

The framework of each table is of iron, forming air-distributing channels, which are contrived so that the air may be delivered at the top of the longitudinal screen division, above the level of the heads of the readers, or, if desired, only at each end pedestal of the tables, all the outlets being under the control of valves. A tubular footrail also passes from end to end of each table, which may have a current of warm water passed through at pleasure, and be used as a foot-warmer. The catalogue-tables, with shelves under, and air-distributing tubes between, are ranged in two concentric circles around the central superintendence's inclosure or rostrum, the latter being fitted with tables, ticket-boxes, with dwarf partitions surmounted by glass screens, dividing a passage leading to the surrounding libraries. The pedestals of the tables form tubes communicating with the air-chamber below, which is six feet high, and occupies the whole area of the Reading-room. It is fitted with hot-water pipes, arranged in radiating lines. The supply of fresh air is obtained from a shaft sixty feet high, built on the north side of the north wing about 300 feet distant, communicating with a tunnel or subway, which has branches or "loop lines" fitted with valves for diverting the current either wholly through the heating apparatus, or through the cold-air flues, or partly through either, as occasion may require.

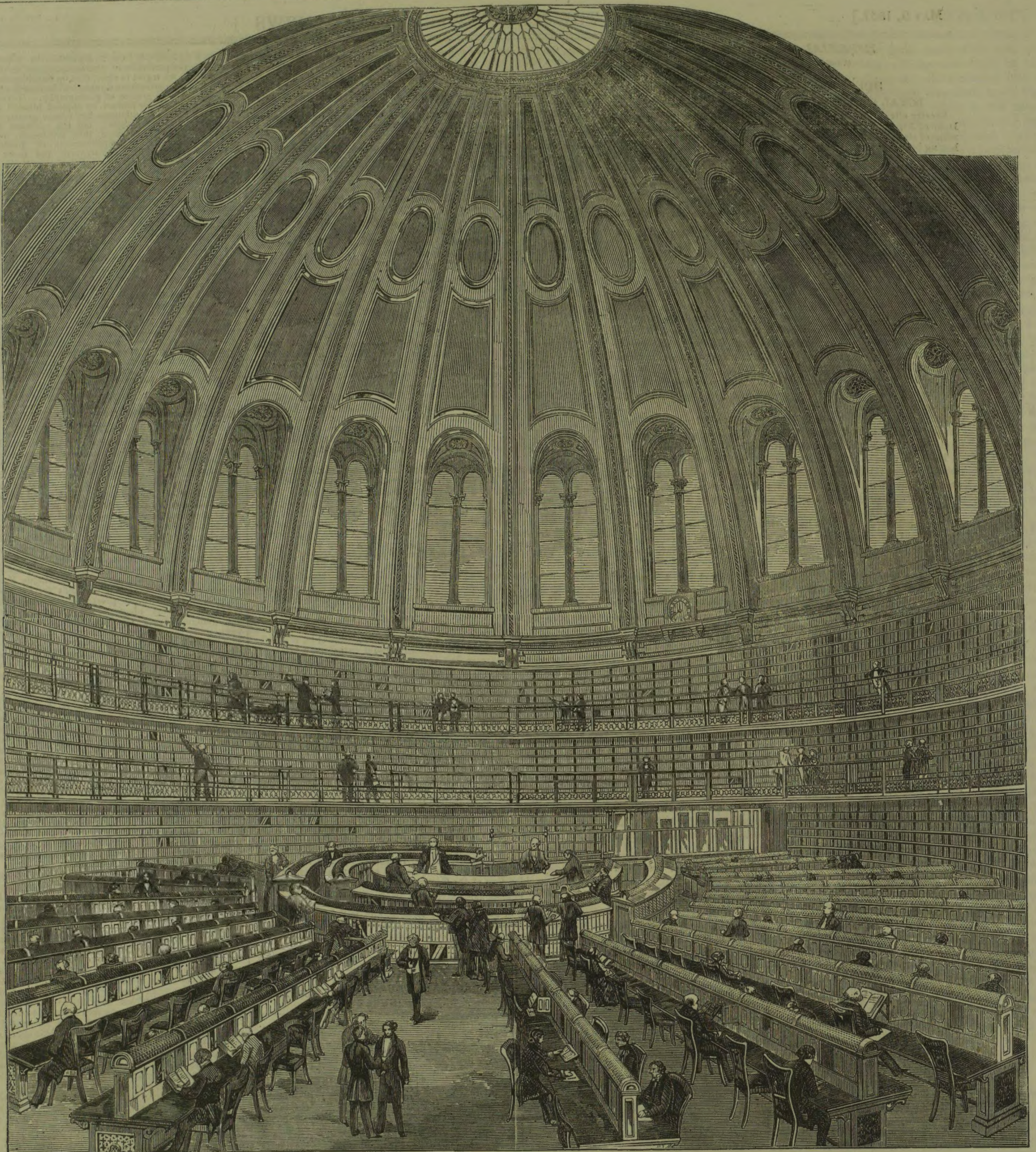
The new libraries are in arrangement equally remarkable and original as the other parts of this immense and ingenious structure. It is calculated that the inner library shelves in galleries within the dome-room will contain 80,000 volumes. Two lifts are placed at convenient stations, for the purpose of raising the books to the level of the several gallery floors. The building contains three miles lineal of bookcases, and which in all the cases are eight feet high; assuming them all to be spaced for the averaged octavo book size, the entire ranges form twenty-five miles of shelves; assuming the shelves to be filled with books, of paper of average thickness, the leaves placed edge to edge would extend about 25,000 miles, or more than three times the diameter of the globe. The cost, about £150,000, includes the fittings and furniture.

The decoration of the interior dome is tasteful. The inner surface of the dome is divided into twenty compartments by moulded ribs, which are gilded, the soffites being in ornamental patterns, and the edges touching the adjoining margin fringed with a leaf-pattern scalloped edge. Each compartment contains a circular-headed window, 27 feet high and 12 feet wide, with three panels above, the centre one being medallion-shaped, the whole bordered with gilt mouldings and lines, and the field of the panels finished in encaustic azure blue, the surrounding margins being of a warm cream-colour. The details of the windows are treated in like manner—the spandril panels blue; the enriched column and pilaster caps, the central flowers, the border moulding and lines being gilded; the margins cream-colour throughout upon the tops of the main ribs' rests. The mould rim of the lantern-light, which is gilded and overcoated to correspond, is 40 feet diameter. The sash is formed of gilt moulded ribs of a ray-like pattern, emanating from a central medallion, in which the Royal monogram is alternated with the Imperial crown.

The under cornice, from which the dome springs, is suitably massive and almost wholly gilded, the fringe being formed into panels bounded by lines, terminating at the ends with a gilt fret ornament. Each compartment of the cornice is marked by a bold enriched gilt console, which forms at once the support of the main rib and a base for statuary. The feet of these ribs is designed for colossal marble statues.

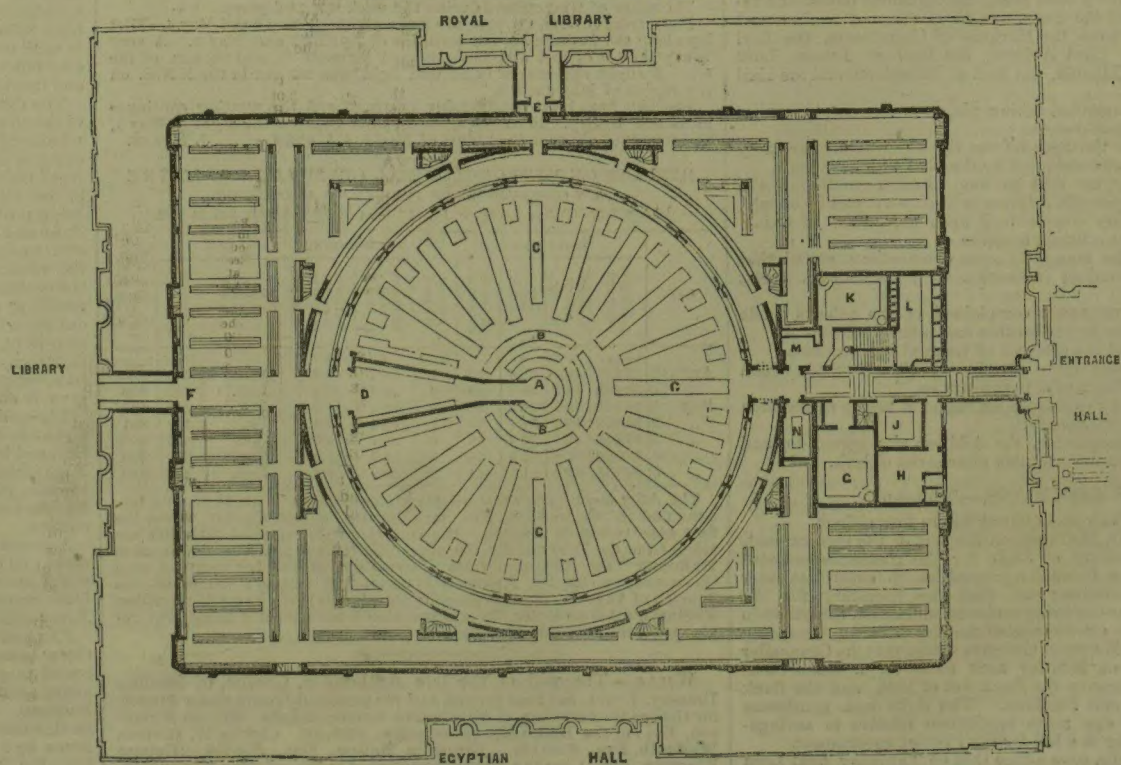
Between the cornice and the floor the space is filled with the book-cases and galleries of access, the cornice, standards, and railings of which are wholly gilded; the panels of the soffites of the latter being blue, having gilded ornaments therein. The doors are covered with Kamp-tulic.

The building is circular. It does not occupy the entire quadrangle, there being unavoidably a clear interval of from 27 to 50 feet all round to give light and air to the surrounding buildings, and as a guard against possible destruction by fire from the outer parts of the Museum. The dome is 140 feet in diameter, its height being 106 feet. In this dimension of diameter it is only inferior to the Pantheon of Rome by 2 feet; St. Peter's being only 139; St. Maria in Florence, 139; the Tomb of Mahomet, Bejapore, 135; St. Paul's, 112; St. Sophia, Constantinople, 107; and the Church at Darmstadt, 103. In other particulars our new dome is far superior. The new Reading-room contains 1,250,000 cubic feet of space; its "suburbs," or sur-



THE NEW READING-ROOM, BRITISH MUSEUM.

rounding libraries, 750,000. The building is constructed principally of iron, with brick arches between the main ribs, supported by 20 iron piers, having a sectional area of 10 superficial feet to each, including the brick casing, or 200 feet in all. This saving of space by the use of iron is remarkable, the piers of support on which our dome rests only thus occupying 200 feet; whereas the piers of the Pantheon of Rome fill 7477 feet of area, and those of the Tomb of Mahomet 5593. Upwards of 2000 tons of iron have been used in the construction. The weight of the materials used in the dome is about 4200 tons—viz., upwards of 200 tons on each pier. The roof is formed into two separate spherical and concentric air-chambers, extending over the whole surface: one between the external covering and brick vaulting, the object being the equalisation of temperature during extremes of heat and cold out of doors; the other chamber, between the brick vaulting and the internal visible surface, being intended to carry off the vitiated air from the reading-room. This ventilation is effected through apertures in the soffits of the windows, and partly by others at the top of the dome; the bad air passing through outlets provided around the lantern. In order to obviate the effects of condensation, all the skylights, lanterns, and windows throughout the building are double. The



GROUND-PLAN OF THE NEW READING-ROOM, ETC., BRITISH MUSEUM.

quantity of glass used amounts to about 60,000 superficial feet.

The main entrance into the new Reading-room is direct from the Great Hall, and there are secondary entrances via the King's Library and the Great Northern Library rooms.

To Mr. Panizzi is due the merit of the first conception of a single and sufficient structure. His indefatigable industry and his untiring interest in the Museum have been devoted to the daily inspection of the works, and he has originated constant and valuable suggestions in the course of their progress.

The architect, Mr. Smirke, has his merit in the preparation of the original and first designs. The contractors, Messrs. Baker and Fielder, share no common deserts in their professional labours. Indeed, the skill, perseverance, and ingenious resources of their managing partner, Mr. Fielder, have been beyond all praise. All worked together, we understand, without vanity or jealousy, to complete a public reading-room worthy the Museum and their country.

REFERENCES TO THE GROUND-PLAN

- A Superintendent.
- B Catalogues.
- C Readers' Tables.
- D Access for Attendants.
- E Entrance from Royal Library.
- F Entrance from North Library.
- G For Registration of Copyrights.
- H Ladies' Cloak-room.
- J Attendants' Room.
- K Gentlemen's Cloak-room.
- L For Gentlemen.
- M Umbrella-rooms.
- N Assistants' Room.



THE MANCHESTER ART-TREASURES EXHIBITION: THE GRAND HALL.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

THE ART-TREASURES EXHIBITION AT MANCHESTER.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

MANCHESTER, May 5.

"I DECLARE this Exhibition to be opened" were the words which, just uttered by Prince Albert, have given to Manchester—the first city in the empire in regard to its manufactures and commerce, and the second in respect to population—an exhibition of its own. Manchester is now placed on a footing of equality with London, with Cork, Dublin, New York, Paris, and other cities where industrial and art gatherings have been held; and the new-made city hurls back upon her detractors the charge that she is too deeply absorbed in the pursuit of material wealth to devote her energies to the finer arts. True it is that the staple industries of the city have but little kindred with the beautiful in art, and that labour, in its sternest, least inviting, and monotonous form, is the lot of Manchester; but the labour which stunts the growth, shortens the years, and hastens the decrepitude of age among the teeming population of the busy, gloomy Ancoats, is the source of that vast wealth which gives to the city its proud pre-eminence; and so sure as this industry and labour produce wealth so does the accumulated capital seek employment in the encouragement of arts that elevate and refine the mind. The evidences of this appreciation of art are to be seen in various directions—in the almost palatial buildings which adorn the streets of the city, which are made the storerooms for materials which feed the commerce of nearly one-fourth of the civilised world; in the works of art which are to be met with in the elegant villas and splendid mansions of the opulent manufacturers; in the exertions which have been and are still made to promote education among all classes; and in that Art-Treasures Exhibition which to-day commenced its public career.

The opening of this unique and valuable Exhibition of Art-Treasures created, as may well be supposed, an intense excitement in Manchester, and the busy manufacturing towns which swarm around this great centre of wealth and commerce. Most of the huge mills and factories ceased for a portion of the day the whirl of their countless spindles; the tireless steam-engine rested for awhile; and from every squalid cellar and dingy street there came forth thousands and tens of thousands of men, women, and children, to swell the crowds that thronged the streets, and join their voices to the shouts of greeting which welcomed the arrival of Prince Albert on his interesting mission. Villagers raised their rustic arches to "welcome Prince Albert to the Art-Treasures," and with rough hands and untutored skill decorated their ivy-clad structures with pictures and symbols of those arts of painting and sculpture which even win a ready homage from the rudest minds. Everywhere "art" reigned supreme; art was busy with the huge omnibuses, for the trappings of the horses were newly decorated, and their conductors rejoiced in scarlet liveries; art was seen to have been engaged in the preparation of flags and banners, which waved in endless profusion from the houses; art announcements were on every wall and vacant space.

ARRIVAL OF PRINCE ALBERT AT ABNEY HALL.

The time fixed for the arrival of Prince Albert at the Exhibition building was two o'clock. His Royal Highness, having proceeded in the first instance from the Cheadle station of the London and North-Western Railway to Abney Hall, the seat of James Watts, Esq., the Mayor of Manchester, the Prince was accompanied to the Hall by the Mayor and the High Sheriff; and was received, on his arrival, by Mrs. Watts and her talented and accomplished daughter. The residence of the Mayor is charmingly situated in the pleasant road leading from Manchester to Cheadle, overlooking a picturesque vale of meadow and arable land, through which the Mersey winds its tortuous way towards the crowded quays and busy wharves of Liverpool—marking, as it goes, the boundary between the counties of Lancaster and Chester.

DEPARTURE FOR THE EXHIBITION.

His Royal Highness, after partaking of a luncheon, left the Hall at one o'clock, and, accompanied by his suite—consisting of the Marquis of Abercorn, Viscount Torrington, General Grey, General Ponsonby, and Colonel Seymour—proceeded in two of the State carriages, which had arrived the previous evening from London, to Old Trafford. The Mayor and the Sheriffs preceded the Royal carriages in their private equipages, and an escort, formed of a troop of the 7th Dragoon Guards, followed the cortège. The pleasant road leading to Manchester, a distance of about six miles, was lined on both sides by groups of villagers, and made gay by the numerous flags and banners which in some parts were displayed by the humbler class of cottagers, or in others by the streamers which fluttered from the elegant villas and spires of the churches. Triumphant arches—rustic in their style, and humble in their decoration—were placed along the road at distances of about a mile apart. On the confines of Cheadle an arch bore the inscription, "Welcome to Cheadle;" at Didsbury was another, with the words "Welcome, Prince Albert, to the Art-Treasures;" at the little village of Withington stood another similar erection, with "Welcome, Prince Albert;" and at Fallowfield a fourth arch bore the same inscription. On each of the arches were the initials of the Queen and Prince Albert; on some the words "God Save the Queen;" and on all an humble attempt at artistic decoration, sometimes in the shape of a crown, or the Royal arms, or figures intended, I presume, to represent some personage associated in the minds of the villagers with either power, wisdom, or authority. As the cortège, with its bright liveries of the Royal servants, the scarlet uniform and glittering helmets of the escort, proceeded rapidly along the winding road—"the thin line of red" appearing over the tops of the green hedges, or mingling with the light young foliage of the trees—the flutter of flags of various colours; the motley columns of the roadside spectators; the groups of spectators in the small gardens; the country carts and vehicles of all kinds filled with country people, which followed as rapidly as their heavily-laden condition and jaded horses would permit, reminding one of a rural "Derby Day" on a small scale; and the hearty cheers of the people, produced a scene as interesting, from its hearty and picturesque character, as the more imposing one it immediately succeeded, and which continued until the Prince arrived at the building.

ARRIVAL AT THE CITY BOUNDARY—OXFORD-ROAD.

The cortège, small in extent, and consisting of only four carriages on leaving Abney Hall, was increased on crossing the Mersey by the presence of the Earl of Burlington, the Lord Lieutenant, and the High Sheriff of the county of Lancaster. At the city boundary a larger accession was made. Arriving at the Oxford-road, the cortège was met by the Aldermen of Manchester in their private carriages, the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs of London in their gorgeous state carriages and bright-coloured liveries, and by the Lord Mayor of Dublin, the Mayor of Salford, and others. The procession was formed at this point in the following order:—

Troop of the 7th Dragoon Guards.
Alderman Neild in his carriage, with Dr. Lyon Playfair, C.B.
Alderman Watkinson in his carriage.
Alderman Sir P. Arncliffe in his carriage.
Alderman Barnes in his carriage.
Alderman Nicholl in his carriage.
The Lord Mayor of Dublin in his state carriage.
Mr. J. C. Harter.
The Lord Mayor of London in his state carriage, with Mr. Alderman Cubitt, M.P., and Mr. J. C. Harter.
Mr. Sheriff Mechi in his state carriage, with his Under Sheriff, Mr. Alexander Crossley.
Mr. Sheriff Keats in his carriage, with Colonel Jervis.
The Lord Bishop of Manchester in his carriage, with his Chaplains, the Rev. Canon Stowell and the Rev. G. H. G. Anson, Vicar of Birch.
The High Sheriff of Cheshire in his carriage.
The Town Clerk of Manchester in his carriage.
The High Sheriff of Lancashire in his carriage, with the Earl of Burlington, Lord Lieutenant of the county.
Royal carriage, containing: Viscount Torrington, the Hon. C. Grey, Colonel Seymour, and Colonel Ponsonby.
Royal carriage, containing his Royal Highness Prince Albert, the Mayor of Manchester, and Marquis of Abercorn.
Detachment of Dragoon Guards.
General Sir Harry Smith, Colonel Griffin, Colonel Wilbraham, Adjutant-General, Captain Payne, A.D.C., and Major Bond, also

joined the procession on horseback. Here the crowd of spectators began to increase, and to assume somewhat of that dingy aspect which must be expected from a gathering of factory workers—relieved, however, at many points by the elegant dresses of the fair spectators who crowded the windows and balconies of the houses overlooking the procession. The state carriages of the Lord Mayors of London and Dublin were mistaken in many places for those containing the Prince, and their Lordships received an amount of enthusiastic cheering upon which they had probably not calculated. Along the Stretford-road the crowds of spectators were immense, and every available position was occupied by them.

THE ART-TREASURES BUILDING.

At eleven o'clock the doors of the Exhibition Building were opened for the admission of visitors, and then commenced the rushing in of the impatient expectant tide of anxious season-ticket holders. There was, as there always will be in such cases, some slight confusion, for Englishmen deem it a duty to be first in a crowd; and ladies on such occasions appear to be perfectly aware that their dresses, though expensive, may sometimes occupy a very much smaller space. At length, when the barriers were passed, and the building in its fine proportions and delicate colours, the marble forms of sculpture of transparent whiteness, relieved by the dark backgrounds of maroon-coloured walls or the crimson-carpeted floor, the glittering treasures which filled the numerous cases arranged along the nave, and the rich and sombre colouring of the old portraits that carried the mind back to earlier historic periods, burst upon the sight, one could not restrain an exclamation that the Art-Treasures Exhibition was a great success. Gradually the building began to fill; forms of witching beauty and female loveliness moved gracefully amid the treasures of art. A short time previous to the opening the ranges of seats rising one above the other behind the dais began to fill with the female members of the chorus and the more sombre complexions and dark coats of the bass and tenor vocalists, who had assembled for a final rehearsal of the magnificent chorus in which they were to take part. Amid the silence which prevailed the organ suddenly pealed forth, and the choir, with a hearty good will, well-trained throats, and Lancashire lungs, sang the National Anthem, "The heavens are telling," the Old Hundredth, and the sublime Hallelujah Chorus. The effect of this rehearsal in the comparatively unadorned building was magnificent. The stream of visitors was continuous. It came pouring in, spreading in every direction—right and left, above and below, till at length every available seat, in gallery and transept, was occupied. The front seats were occupied, with here and there a solitary exception, by ladies, whose rich toilets formed a parterre of colours of every tint and hue, and displayed every form in which fancy or fashion or refined taste could shape the gossamer thread of the worm, and the exquisitely-finished or embroidered product of the loom or the needle. Then came members of the military profession in scarlet costume, officers of the Exhibition in the lace ruffles and Court dresses, unchanged by time or fashion from the style in vogue when many of these historical portraits on the walls were painted; and there were Orientals in their Eastern costume—two from Bombay—the orthography of whose names I will not attempt, and representatives from the Western Hemisphere—Mr. Dallas, of the Great Republic; and Baron Danner, the sable representative of the Empire of Hayti, separated from each other by the mere colour of their skins—by a gulf broader and deeper than the seas which roll between the small island-empire of Souloque and the colossal States of the American Union; and he with the white and flowing locks stepped aside from the woolly-haired descendant of Ham, and placed the Minister of Belgium—a country of the Old World—between "the wind and his nobility."

At length a confused murmur passes through the building, the sound of trumpets is heard, all eyes are directed towards the entrance, for the Prince has arrived. There were there to receive his Royal Highness a goodly array—men famous in commerce, in science, in art, and in literature, and eminent in their private and official character. There were the Earl of Carlisle, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, with his suite; the Duke of Argyll; Earl Granville, Lord Stanley of Alderley; Sir Benjamin Hall, President of the Board of Works; Lord Overstone, President of the General Council of the Exhibition; the members of the Executive Committee—James Watts, Esq., chairman (ex-officio), Messrs. T. Fairbairn, chairman, Thomas Ashton, William Entwistle, Joseph Heron, Ed. Potter, and S. J. Stern; the Duke of Newcastle, the Marquis of Clanricarde, the Marquis of Stafford, the Marquis of Chandos, Earl Powis, the Earl of Yarborough, the Earl of Burlington, the Earl of Lincoln, Lord Ward, Lord Belhaven, Lord Elcho, Lord Cavendish, M.P., Lord Broughton, Lord Belper; the Bishop of Manchester, accompanied by the Rev. Canon Stowell and the Rev. G. H. G. Anson, his Lordship's chaplains; Lieutenant-General Sir H. G. Smith, Bart., G.C.B., General in Command of the Northern and Midland Districts; Sir James Monteith, Sir Benjamin Heywood, Sir Humphrey De Trafford; Alderman Sir John Potter, M.P.; James Aspinall Turner, Esq., M.P.; Herbert Ingram, Esq., M.P.; W. N. Massey, Esq., M.P.; John Cheetham, Esq., M.P.; R. N. Phillips, Esq., M.P.; James Kershaw, Esq., M.P.; Charles Hindley, Esq., M.P.; J. P. Browne Westhead, Esq., M.P.; E. W. Watkin, Esq., M.P.; A. Beresford Hope, Esq., M.P.; S. Heelis, Esq., Mayor of Salford; C. Towneley, Esq., High Sheriff of Lancashire; Wm. Atkinson, Esq., High Sheriff of Cheshire; Ald. Finnis, Lord Mayor of London; Atkinson, Esq., Lord Mayor of Dublin; the Lord Provost of Glasgow; Aldermen Salomons, Copeland, Cubitt, and Keats, and Mr. Sheriff Mechi, of London; Mr. Ross Mangles, Chairman, Sir F. Currie, Deputy Chairman, and Colonel Sykes, ex-Chairman, of the East India Company; Rear-Admiral Moorsom, C.B.; the Hon. Captain Carnegie, C.B., R.N.; Professor Owen and Professor Simpson; Sir Charles Eastlake, President of the Royal Academy; Mr. Lewis, President of the Society of Water-Colour Painters; Mr. Warren, President of the New Water-Colour Society; Messrs. T. Bazley, E. Tootal, and W. R. Wood, Deputy Lieutenants of the County; Messrs. W. Fairbairn, C.E., F.R.S., J. Whitworth, C.E., J. C. Harter, John Pender, and many other subscribers to the Guarantee Fund; and Colonel Hodge, 4th Dragoon Guards, wearing proudly the honours and decorations which he had won in the Crimea.

The bands outside the building gave forth the National Anthem and a field-battery fired a salute on the occasion. There is an *on-dit* respecting the said battery which curiously illustrates the power of very decided opinions on the Peace question. It was arranged that the salute should be fired in a field, at a short distance from the building; but the owner of the property was opposed to all military establishments, and he courageously barred the entrance against the six guns, and Capt. Frankland, who had not feared Russian artillery at Inkerman, retreated with his guns from that solitary member of the Peace Society.

Prince Albert entered the reception-rooms, which had been very tastefully decorated by Messrs. Jackson and Graham, and a description of which I forwarded last week, and, after remaining a few minutes, was conducted to a dais canopied with green silk, around which were assembled in their robes of office Aldermen Sir Elkanah Armitage, Bancroft, Barnes, Bowker, Heywood, Mackie, Neild, Nicholls, Sir John Potter, M.P. (in a Court dress), Shuttleworth, Watkins, and Willert; Councillors Williams, Gibson, Parnell, Joseph Lamb, Howard, Walker, Pratt, McGill, Worthington, Dyson, Newton, Hetherington, Curtis, Ellis, Mountcastle, King, Sharp, Goadsby, W. H. Lamb, Grave, Robinson, Fletcher, Ryder, McConnell, Clark, Haworth, Crewdson, Cottrell, Rumney, Jones, Bennett, Bake, Neill, and some other members of the Corporation. The Town Clerk then advanced, and read an address from the Corporation.

The Mayor handed to his Royal Highness the beautifully-written, emblazoned, and mounted address; and his Royal Highness handing it to General Grey, received from him the copy of the following reply, which his Royal Highness read, in a clear and audible manner:—

Mr. Mayor, Aldermen, and Gentlemen,—I have received with feelings of no ordinary gratification the address which you have presented to me, expressing such kindly feelings towards myself, and professing to represent the good wishes of the vast community which is collected in and around this city.

It will, I am sure, be most pleasing to the Queen to receive, from the expressions contained in the address, a fresh assurance of the loyal interest taken by her people in all that concerns her happiness.

I most willingly attend here this day to assist at a ceremony which the

inhabitants of Manchester may well witness with pride, as its object is to inaugurate an Exhibition collected by the exertion of their enterprise and public spirit, and intended, not for the amusement and gratification of the neighbourhood alone, but for the instruction and improvement of the nation at large.

You justly allude, in terms of gratitude, to that comprehensive and liberal spirit which has adorned the walls of this building with the choicest specimens of art, from so many private galleries of the kingdom. It added much to the pleasure with which the Queen and myself had complied with the application for works of art belonging to us, when we found this example so generally followed by the possessors of treasures which are, in general, so reluctantly intrusted by their owners to the care of others.

The Queen will, I am confident, be glad again to visit Manchester, not only to mark by her presence her approval of the object and successful execution of this great undertaking which we have this day to celebrate, but from a recollection of the enthusiastic loyalty exhibited when she had formerly an opportunity of visiting this great centre of industry.

The Prince then, accompanied by his suite and a number of the more distinguished visitors, proceeded to the dais in the Transept of the building, the band, under M. Hallé, meanwhile performing the National Anthem. The dais and the extreme end of the building to which the Prince was proceeding presented an imposing appearance. The gonfalon banners of the Queen and Prince Albert streaming down the tall masts on each side of the platform; the gallery fronts enlivened by the banners of various countries most noted in the history of art, and the banner and arms of Manchester crossing over the top of the organ with its chastely-diapered front of gold and silver pipes; the British flags at the angles of the Transepts, the well-filled orchestra, and the crowded galleries, combined to form a scene calculated to awaken pleasing emotions, and to give strength and force to those expressions of loyalty which resounded from every part of the building. Arrived on the dais, Lord Overstone read an address to his Royal Highness, of which the following is a copy:—

TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE ALBERT, K.G.

May it please your Royal Highness,—In the name of the General Council, of the Executive Committee, and of all the officers connected with the preparatory arrangements of this great undertaking, I approach your Royal Highness with the expression of our deep sense of obligation for the constant interest which your Royal Highness has taken in the success of the Exhibition now about to be opened for the gratification and instruction of the public.

Before, however, we enter upon the more formal proceeding of this day, we beg to tender to your Royal Highness our sincere condolence on the event which has brought sorrow to her Most Gracious Majesty our Queen, to your Royal Highness, and to the members of the Royal family, and which has at the same time caused deep regret to her Majesty's subjects, who have long admired the virtues and respected the character of her late Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester.

In the presence of your Royal Highness amongst us under these painful circumstances, and the decision of your Royal Highness not to suspend the ceremonial of this day, we gratefully recognise a delicate consideration of the importance of the occasion, and a gracious desire not to disappoint the vast numbers who must have made arrangements which it would have been impossible to postpone. At the same time we respectfully appreciate and sympathise with those feelings which cause your Royal Highness to desire to remain, in all other respects, in the strictest privacy.

OVERSTONE, President of the General Council.

His Royal Highness replied as follows:—

My Lord and Gentlemen,—You are very kind in thinking at this moment of the bereavement which has befallen the Queen and her family.

In the Duchess of Gloucester we have all lost, not only the last of the children of that good King who occupied the throne during sixty years, and carried this country fearlessly and successfully through the most momentous struggles of its history, and thus the last personal link with those times, but also a lady whose virtues and qualities of the heart had commanded the respect and love of all who knew her.

If I have thought it my duty to attend here to-day, although her mortal remains have not yet been carried to their last place of rest, my decision has been rendered easy by the conviction that, could her own opinions and wishes have been known, she would, with that sense of duty and patriotic feeling which so much distinguished her, and the generation to which she belonged, have been anxious that I should not on her account, or from private feelings, disturb an arrangement intended for the public good.

Mr. Thomas Fairbairn next read the address of the Executive Committee, which detailed the origin and progress of the Exhibition; to which his Royal Highness made the following reply:—

Gentlemen of the Executive Committee,—I thank you most sincerely for your kind address.

The expressions of loyalty and attachment to the Queen which it conveys will, I feel certain, be most gratifying to her.

I have with pleasure accepted your invitation to preside at the inaugural ceremony of an undertaking which I have watched with the deepest interest from its first conception; and I may now be allowed to congratulate you upon the success which has, so far, crowned your labours.

The building in which we are assembled, and the wonderful collection of these treasures of art, as you so justly term them, which it displays, reflect the highest credit upon you. They must strike the beholder with grateful admiration, not only of the wealth and spirit of enterprise of this country, but also of that generous feeling of mutual confidence and good will between the different classes of society within it, of which it affords so gratifying a proof.

We behold a feast which the rich, and those who have, set before those to whom fortune has denied the higher luxuries of life—bringing forth from the innermost recesses of their private dwellings their choicest and most cherished treasures, and intrusting them to your care, in order to gratify the nation at large; and this, too, unhesitatingly, at your mere request, satisfied that your plans were disinterested and well matured, and that they had the good of the country for their object.

This is a gratifying sight, and blessed is the country in which it is witnessed! But not less so is the fact which has shown itself in this as in other instances, that the great and noble of the land look to their Sovereign to lead and to lead them in such patriotic undertakings—and, when they see that the Sovereign has come forward to give her countenance and assistance to the work, that they feel it a pleasure to co-operate with her, and to leave her without their support—emulating thus, in works of peace, the chivalric spirit which animated their forefathers in the warlike times of old.

You have done well not to aim at a mere accumulation of works of art and objects of general interest, but to give to your collection, by a scientific and historical arrangement, an educational character; thus not losing the opportunity of teaching the mind, as well as gratifying the senses; and manifold are the lessons which it will present to us. If art is the purest expression of the state of mental and religious culture, and of general civilisation of any age or people, an historical and chronological review given at one glance cannot fail to impress us with a just appreciation of the peculiar characteristics of the different periods and countries, the works of which are here exhibited to us, and of the influence which they have exercised upon each other.

In comparing these works with those of our own age and country, while we may well be proud of the immense development of knowledge and power of production which we possess, we have reason also for humility in contemplating the refinement of feeling, and intensity of thought, manifested in the works of the older schools.

I trust that you may reap, in the approbation of the public at large, and in the remunerative concourse of the people, the immediate reward of your labours; and that, like the Exhibition of 1851, to which you so flatteringly allude, you may thus also find the means of closing your operations without having recourse to the guarantee fund which this district has so generously put at your disposal.

Beyond this, however, I trust that the beneficial effects upon the progress of art and taste in our country, which we may confidently look to, may be a lasting memorial of your vast enterprise.

The chorus, "The heavens are telling," was next sung in fine style, and with great breadth of effect, by the choir and orchestra; and the Bishop of Manchester offered up a prayer.

Then followed the Lord's Prayer and the Hundredth Psalm. A procession was then formed in the order of the programme already published in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, consisting of members of the Executive Committee, Mr. Deane (the General Commissioner), the gentlemen connected with the different departments of the Exhibition, Mr. Scharf, Mr. Waring, Mr. Holmes, Mr. Egg, Dr. Royle, and others, which accompanied the Prince in his inspection of the Gallery of the Old Masters, of Modern Artists, of Water Colours, Engravings, and Photographs. The inspection of the different portions of the Exhibition lasted upwards of two hours, and his Royal Highness expressed himself highly delighted with the Exhibition.

To enumerate the various objects of art which in each gallery attracted the notice of the Prince would be but to forward you a very large portion of the official catalogue, and to mention again the names of those works of art already referred to and others, which it will be my duty more particularly to describe on future occasions.

Prince Albert left the Exhibition shortly after four o'clock, and returned to Abney Hall, where he passed the night. The immense crowds gradually dispersed, and the visitors in the building, actuated by one impulse of nature, swarmed into the refreshment-rooms, and the love of art was superseded by the insatiable cravings of appetite.

which an army of waiters would not suffice to supply from the inexhaustible commissariat stores laid in by Mr. Donald.

We take this opportunity of stating, in connection of a former account, that the site of the Exhibition Building being chosen by the Executive Committee, after mature deliberation, the plans sent in by Messrs. C. D. Young and Co., of London and Edinburgh, were accepted, with some modification, for the spacious edifice of iron, wood, and glass (with a *façade* of red and yellow brick)—the design being that of Mr. William Dredge, C.E., engineer to Messrs. Young and Co., contractors for its erection, and the *façade* being designed by Mr. E. Salomons, architect to the Committee.

The success of the Art-Treasures Exhibition may be regarded as beyond all doubt, judging from the number of persons who visited the building on Wednesday. The admissions on payment amounted to 1995, and the admissions by season tickets were 6000.

PRINCE ALBERT'S VISIT TO SALFORD. INAUGURATION OF THE QUEEN'S STATUE.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

MANCHESTER, May 6.

TO-DAY busy, dingy, toiling Manchester has again sent forth the tens of thousands of its population on the occasion of a public ceremonial—more modest, it is true, in its character than the great event of yesterday, but scarcely second to it in its interesting and practical character. The inauguration of a Statue of her Majesty by her illustrious consort could hardly fail to be an attractive ceremony at any time; but the circumstances connected with the erection of the present statue, and the object it is designed to celebrate, gave additional interest to the proceedings. The statue of her Majesty is one erected almost exclusively by the pence and the small voluntary offerings of the Sunday-school teachers and scholars of Manchester, and it commemorates the visit of her Majesty in 1851, when not less than 80,000 of these scholars were assembled in Peel Park and joined the youthful voices in one vast chorus—such as the world had never before heard—in singing the National Anthem. The statue is erected in Peel Park, and close by it stands the spacious Library and Museum, and the Exhibition of Local Art, which Prince Albert visited at the same time. Here, then, were parks for the recreation, schools and museums for the instruction, and pictures and sculpture for the elevation and refinement of the tastes of the toiling population of the great city. The Sunday-schools—with which the statue is so closely connected—form one of the most interesting features of the social condition of Manchester. Confined by day to the dull monotony of factory life, immured by night in squalid courts and lanes, thousands of the factory-workers live only to tend the mules or the spinning-jenny or watch the ceaseless shuttles of the steam-driven looms. Little time have they for education, and the small earnings of the children cannot be sacrificed to provide the time necessary for instruction. Sunday is the only day of rest for the factory; and when the steam-engine ceases its labour the children may go to school. Hundreds of thousand who, but for the Sunday-school system would remain in the most complete ignorances, receive the rudiments of an education which fits them for the discharge of the advancing duties of life. Mayors and Aldermen and Common Councilmen—ay, and members of Parliament for these manufacturing districts—have owed to those Sunday-schools their earliest lessons in education. There is no organised union among the different schools; each religious body conducts its schools in its own way; but on the 10th of October, 1851, all minor differences were sunk, and the result was the extraordinary meeting of the 80,000 scholars to which I have referred. At the present time the number of scholars is about the same as in 1851; and they may be distributed in something like the following proportion:—Church of England, 25,000; Independents, 10,000; Wesleyans, 13,000; Wesleyan Association, 3800; Primitive Methodists, 2800; Baptists, 2500; New Connexion Methodists, 1100; Presbyterians, 1400; Unitarians, 1700; Roman Catholics, 7500; various, 3000. The schools are supported entirely by voluntary contributions, and small fees paid by some of the scholars. The teachers give their services gratuitously, and the elementary education afforded is generally given in the buildings attached to the various places of public worship. In a majority of cases small libraries are attached to those schools, and additional week-day evening instruction is provided by some of the religious societies. Shortly after the visit of her Majesty a Memorial Committee was appointed: it recommended the erection at once of some monument as a lasting memorial of the event; suggesting at the same time that "whatever be the character of the monument it should be one in the erection of which the schools may themselves participate, as a means of impressing upon their recollection an event which, to the majority, will form one of the most important in their lives." The suggestion was adopted, and a commission was given to Mr. Noble to execute, for the sum of 1000 guineas, a statue of her Majesty in marble. This it was that was to-day inaugurated by Prince Albert.

His Royal Highness left Abney Hall at nine o'clock this morning, and was met by the Mayor of Salford and the Town Clerk, at Albert-bridge, over the black and sewer-like Irwell, which forms the municipal boundary of the borough of Salford and city of Manchester. A deputation from the Borough Council, consisting of Aldermen Langworthy, Kay, Higgins, Agnew, and Weston, also accompanied the cortège to the entrance of the Park. Chapel-street, leading up to the Park, was thronged with spectators, and the Prince had once more an opportunity of witnessing a real Manchester crowd. There pressing together were thousands of the fustian-clad, sallow-looking men, remarkable for a low average in stature; and women and girls, stunted and pale, dressed in dingy-coloured gowns, wearing no bonnets, and the head covered with shawls dark in colour, some from dirt and some from dye, attended by countless shoals of children of the most tender age. The immense majority of women and children in these public gatherings is one of the curious features of the place. Can it be that, among the wonderful mechanical appliances of this wonderful city, there are any which send out in a finished state these crowds of juvenile consumers of calico?

Upon his arrival at the Park his Royal Highness was conducted to the Library, where were also assembled some members of the Borough Council. This library was one of the first established under Mr. Ewart's Free Libraries Act, and was opened to the public gratuitously on the 7th of January, 1850. It has been since considerably enlarged, and at present contains about 20,000 volumes. A new wing has recently been added, which was opened to the public with an exhibition of works of local art about a fortnight since, and which are now still on view. Peel Park is one of three which Manchester now possesses. It consists of thirty-two acres, which were purchased by the Corporation for £10,000 from Mr. Garnett, the Sheriff of the county. It is pleasantly situated, and is about a mile from the Exchange in Manchester, and the Irwell forms its eastern boundary. The late Sir Robert Peel contributed £1000 towards the funds for the purchase of the Park. It now bears his name. A tastefully-fitted dais was erected in the library, and his Royal Highness having been conducted to it, T. Heelis, Esq., the Mayor of Salford, read a congratulatory address from the Corporation.

Prince Albert delivered the following reply to the address:—

Mr. Mayor, Aldermen, and Gentlemen, I thank you, with all my heart, for the address you have presented, and for your warm expressions of attachment to the Queen. It must be very pleasing to her to find her subjects uniting with her, in joy and satisfaction, on any event which tends to increase her happiness and that of her family; and, on the other hand, sympathise with her in her sorrow, when the inscrutable decrees of Providence have visited them with affliction. My presence here to-day may testify to you, in return, that any object which may be designed for the advancement of the prosperity and happiness of her people command her personal interest and solicitude (Cheers). I may be allowed to congratulate you upon the achievement of a work of such usefulness to this vast community as the completion of this part of the library and museum, giving at once the means of healthful recreation and mental improvement to a population employed day after day without a relief in the monotonous labour of factory work. I congratulate you, however, particularly upon your success proving to your fellow-citizens that these means of recreation and improvement are worthy of their individual exertions, and in the fact that they have themselves made the sacrifices which were necessary to procure the blessing of them, which they will doubly value as their own. The satisfaction to which you have referred, showing the

number of persons who have availed themselves of the boon, amply testify that this is the case; and that any attempt to graft upon the Art-Treasures Exhibition, now attracting the attention of Europe to Manchester, a permanent institution, would be in accordance with the spirit of the people, and would probably succeed in furthering the objects, the benefit of which for their welfare they have learned to appreciate. It is with pleasure that I comply with your request to inaugurate the statue which loyalty has erected on the spot where the Queen met for the first time your body in the presence of 80,000 children enjoying the blessings of school tuition. That they may grow up an addition to the actual powers and strength of their country is my anxious wish; and may succeeding generations, seeing the Queen's statue in the midst of this park, find in its contemplation an assurance that, where loyalty and attachment to the Sovereign as the representative of the institutions of the country are linked to an ardent love of progress, founded upon self-reliance and self-improvement, a country cannot fail to prosper under the favour of the Almighty.

The Bishop of Manchester then came forward and presented an address from the Institutional Association of Lancashire and Cheshire. An address was also presented by the committee of artists who have contributed to the Local Art Exhibition. Accompanied by the Mayor, Mr. Hammersley, and others, Prince Albert then proceeded through the museum and the collection of pictures.

While thus engaged in the interior of the building, an immense crowd was anxiously awaiting the appearance of his Royal Highness in that portion of the Park where the statue of her Majesty stood, waiting for the ceremony of the unveiling. Spacious platforms and ample accommodation were provided for the spectators, who were admitted by tickets; and a pavilion, neatly decorated with pink and blue drapery, was set up for the reception of the Prince and his suite. At length his Royal Highness, having completed his tour of inspection, proceeded to the pavilion, where Alderman Agnew, the chairman of the Sunday-school Memorial Committee, read an address to the Prince.

Mr. Agnew then handed to the Mayor a deed assigning the statue to the Mayor, Aldermen, and burgesses of the borough. On receiving this deed the Mayor, addressing the Prince, said:—

The statue which is before us, and which I have now the pleasure to ask your Royal Highness to inaugurate, was erected to commemorate the visit of her Majesty to this place in October, 1851; and her reception on that occasion by a concourse of Sunday-school teachers and scholars to the number of at least 80,000. Many of these are now here present; and I am sure they join with me in fervent prayer and cordial wishes that this may long remain a statue to our Sovereign's honour, living as she does in the hearts of her affectionate subjects; and that she may long continue to reign over a prosperous, united, and loyal people.

The unveiling of the Statue was marked by a Royal salute and the band of the 25th performing the National Anthem. The Prince and his suite, consisting of the Marquis of Abercorn, Viscount Torrington, General Grey, and Colonel Ponsonby, immediately after left the Park in the Royal carriages, and, passing over Blackfriars-bridge and by the Royal Exchange, drove to the London-road station, where an express-train was in waiting to convey them to London. In his progress through Manchester Prince Albert received most enthusiastic demonstrations of applause, and, as at every other point, the streets were crowded and the windows of the houses filled with spectators.

The arrangements for the Special Train to Manchester on the London and North-Western Railway were admirable, and elicited the warm approbation of the Prince.

MUSIC.

SINCE Mademoiselle Orlotani's début at HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE, in the character of *Elvira* in the "Puritani," she has performed that part a second and a third time, on Saturday and Tuesday last. On both occasions she was very favourably received; and, being less under the influence of timidity than at first, she both acted and sang with increased power. Some of her defects, very perceptible when she made her début, seem to have arisen, in part at least, from nervous agitation, for they have subsequently become less apparent. Her voice has lost much of its tremulousness, and she has acquired a firmer *sostenuto*; while, though she certainly carries the florid style to excess, her *fioriture*, varied and graceful in themselves, are executed with an air of ease and spontaneity which greatly improves their effect. Her acting, too, doubtless from a similar cause, has gained in force and energy, though it still lacks the intensity of passion which some scenes of this opera demand. There are other pieces, we think, better suited to her powers, and in which she will be more completely successful than in the "Puritani." As to Giuglini's *Arturo*, we can only repeat that, both as a beautiful and pathetic piece of acting, and as a specimen of Italian singing in all its purity and finish, it has not been surpassed—if, indeed, it has ever been equalled—by any performer who has appeared on our stage.

The woes and wrongs of the gentle Lucy Ashton, one of the numerous heroines for whom the Italian stage is indebted to the Scottish wizar, have been strangers to Her Majesty's Theatre for some years. The opera, abounding both in dramatic situation and in melody, is ever welcome; but the great parts in it are both very strong, and it is not easy to fill both in an adequate manner. Mr. Lumley has ever displayed too much respect for the art which he has so long and so admirably upheld, and for the public (whom he never seems to have regarded as a mere abstraction with a full purse, but as an old friend to be treated with one's best), to present a favourite work in an inefficient manner; but, having now at his disposal forces of no ordinary strength, he is enabled to give this very delightful opera with both a *Lucia* and an *Edgar* worthy of the occasion. The pressure upon our space this week compels us to remain satisfied with simply recording the selection of this work for a new display of the talents of Mlle. Piccolomini and of Signor Giuglini; but next week we hope to have the pleasure of detailing the triumph of both these admirable artists in two of the most impressive *roles* of the lyric drama. The charming Mlle. Pocchini continues to practise her resistless fascinations, as the heroine of Notre Dame. Mr. Lumley's *specialité* for discovering the stars of ballet is a recognised fact; and it only remains to say that he has seldom been more fortunate than in the present instance. Mlle. Pocchini is a most fearless and most accomplished dancer, is not in the least afraid to think of difficulties, and is daring in vanquishing them. Had she been a General in the Crimea she would have stormed Sebastopol—as she is a charming artiste in London, she takes the Haymarket by storm; and as, according to Pope, all the honour lies in playing well your part, all honour to little Mademoiselle Pocchini.

The attractions for the forthcoming week are of great interest. Albani will make her first appearance in the ever fresh "Barbière," on Tuesday; and the "Lucia," with Piccolomini and Giuglini, is to be repeated on Thursday. The "Trovatore," supported by Albani, Spozia, Giuglini, and Violetti, is in preparation; and the utmost exertions are being made for the production of "Don Giovanni," in which all the members of the company have promised to lend their aid.

At the ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA "Lucrezia Borgia" was performed on Saturday last for the first time this season, with Grisi as the heroine. This "Queen of the Lyric Stage" has lost none of her regal attributes. Her *Lucrezia* was as grand, as terrible, as profoundly affecting as ever. Mario, as usual, would have been the *Gennaro*, but was disabled by an attack of hoarseness, and his place was supplied by Neri Baraldi. This was a happy chance for the young tenor, for it gave him an unlooked-for opportunity of showing his talents; and he did so to the entire satisfaction of a crowded audience. He sang beautifully; and, in the scene of agony and despair between the hapless son and the still more wretched mother, he completely, in stage phrase, "acted up to" Grisi, and divided with her the applause of the house. Ronconi's *Duke of Ferrara* was a display of dramatic power worthy of comparison with the *Othello* of Edmund Keen. What a pity that this great actor, whose greatness embraces the whole range of the drama, should be so defective in the vocal part of his performances! But his power of making his audience forget, for the time, the very existence of his vocal defects only shows the immense amount of his genius. Madame Didée, as the young *Orsini*, acted and sang charmingly. Excepting only Albani, this lady is the finest contralto now on the stage.

MR. GYE has resumed the OPERA CONCERTS at the CRYSTAL PALACE, set on foot by him last year, in order to provide the means of supporting his immense establishment, the receipts of the Lyceum Theatre being insufficient for that purpose. The expedient was very successful last season, and promises to be so again. The first concert took place on Friday (last week), and the weather having been favourable, drew a great concourse of visitors to Sydenham. The Central Transept of the building was turned into a vast music-hall, with a great orchestra, and capable of containing an assemblage of

from three to four thousand persons. The entertainment was drawn entirely from the resources of the establishment—the principal singers, the orchestra, and the chorus. The music too, was wholly taken from the repertoire of the Royal Italian Opera; nothing being performed but pieces heard nightly in the operas at the Lyceum. To the somewhat *blasé* frequenters of the Opera such concerts are not very interesting; but to the great bulk of the audience the sweet strains of Grisi, Bosio, Didée, Mario, and Gardoni, have all the charm of novelty and freshness. There is no doubt, therefore, that (as was the case last year) these concerts, which take place every Friday, will draw crowds to the end of the season.

THE PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY'S second concert took place on Monday last. The programme was as follows:—

PART I.			
Sinfonia in D, No. 2	..	..	Mozart.
Aria, "O Rahutaris boetia," Miss Lascelles	..	..	Cherubini.
Concerto Pathétique, Violin, M. Edmond Reményi	..	..	Ernst.
Aria, "Felva epica," Madame Enderssohn (Guillaume Tell)	..	..	Rossini.
Overture (Isles of Fingal)	..	..	Mendelssohn.
PART II.			
Sinfonia in C Minor, No. 5	..	..	Beethoven.
Part Song, "Greeting," May Bells, Madame Enderssohn and Miss Lascelles	..	..	Mendelssohn.
Concertino, Contrabasso, Signor Bottesini	..	..	Bottlesini.
Overture (Ruler of the Spirits)	..	..	Weber.
Conductor—Professor Sterndale Bennett.			

This, as every musician will at once perceive, was a fine selection, and the performance was worthy of the music. We never heard the great orchestral masterpieces of Mozart, Beethoven, Mendelssohn, and Weber, more superbly played, or listened to with warmer demonstrations of pleasure. Great interest was excited by the appearance of M. Reményi, who played Ernst's concerto. He is a young Hungarian refugee, who has been some time in England, and holds the place of solo violin to the Queen, but he has scarcely ever been heard in public. He showed himself a great artist, equally remarkable for beauty of tone, command of the instrument, elevation of style, and strength of expression. His success was complete; and no one was warmer in expressions of admiration than the author of the music, Ernst himself. Bottesini's solo on the contrabasso was a truly marvellous performance, and still more beautiful than surprising—a thing which cannot often be said of displays of instrumental execution. The vocal music, excellent in itself, was excellently sung. Madame Enderssohn is well known as one of the best of our native vocalists. Miss Lascelles is a young contralto singer, just rising into notice, who cannot fail to become a favourite of the public. Both were greatly applauded. The room was crowded to the doors.

THERE was also a crowded room at the concert of the MUSICAL UNION on Tuesday morning. It was an admirable entertainment, and derived peculiar interest from the presence of the renowned pianiste, Madame Clara Schumann, who has now paid her second visit to this country, where she will no doubt again receive the "honour due" paid to her last year. She played Beethoven's "Sonata Appassionata," op. 57, a masterpiece of the illustrious author; and, we need scarcely add, played it divinely, and to the delight of a highly-musical audience. She also played several short pieces of Scarlatti—beautiful things, which show how much the modern composers for the piano-forte owe to this great old master. Two fine quartets of Beethoven and Mendelssohn, in which the first violin was played by Ernst, formed the rest of this concert.

MISS P. HORTON'S ENTERTAINMENT.—Mr. and Mrs. German Reed are giving a new entertainment at the Gallery of Illustration, which promises to be as successful as that which (for the present only, we presume) has been laid aside. It is in two parts—"A Month in the Country," and "My Unfinished Opera." In the first Mr. and Mrs. Reed are represented as spending a month in a quiet country village, where Mr. Reed at the same time gives music-lessons in a lady's boarding-school. This framework admits the introduction of various originals in rural life; particularly the schoolmistress herself—a delightful creation, quaint and amusing, but full of genial kindness of heart, whose régime of love, not of fear, might prove a wholesome lesson to many of her professional sisterhood. There are some of her pupils, too, especially an inveterate dunce, whose *niaiserie* are excessively ludicrous. There are also several pictures of the village population, all true to nature, and drawn with infinite spirit. The second part is continued from the previous entertainment. Mr. Reed is still engaged in the composition of his opera, and is interrupted, as before, by the intrusive visits of a succession of ridiculous personages. All these various characters are personated by Mrs. Reed, whose transformations are made with a rapidity sometimes quite startling. Her acting, as usual, is intermixed with a great deal of singing—mostly comic, and sometimes serious and pathetic, but always beautiful.

THE THEATRES, &c.

ADELPHI.—The management of this theatre has revived, and manifests its renewed life by the production and promise of novelties. On Monday a very sprightly farce was presented, under a terrible title—"Fearful Tragedy in the Seven Dials." The adapter has availed himself of a vaudeville by M. Labiche similarly denominated—"L'Affaire de la rue de Souveraine"—but the English version is much the merrier, and by far the more effective. The structure of the piece is peculiar and, we might say, philosophical, for in it "all things are made double, one over against the other." This dualism is accomplished through the medium of Mr. Paul Bedford and Mr. Wright, a pair of "social villagers," who have partaken of a festivity at High-bury, and after dinner wandered they cannot recollect where, and done they cannot recollect what. In the morning, however, both find themselves at the house of Mr. Timothy Slumpington (Mr. Wright), whose wife (Miss Arden) returns home from the country before her husband is up, and hears from a cousin a full account of the previous night's revel, and its consequences. She supplies breakfast to her erring spouse and unknown guest, and, in the course of it, reads an account from an old newspaper of a murder in Seven Dials, committed by two men on a woman who kept a coal-shed. A shoe, a cap, some false hair, and some pieces of coal, are found in the possession of the two unfortunate villagers, which they connect with this account of the murder, and, in the utter oblivion of what had really passed, naturally consider themselves the possible homicide. In their confusion their faces get blacked. To remove this evidence of their guilt, they vainly endeavour to wash in the same hand-basin, and resort to other contrivances, which provoke much laughter. At length matters become more serious. They plot to "suppress" the cousin, whose witness against them might be fatal, by shutting him up in a room with a charcoal fire, and then furtively seek to "suppress" each other—one secretly arming himself with a bootjack and the other with the bellows. With this deadly idea in their minds they sit opposite at the breakfast-table, each watching his opportunity. Then commences the grim fun, of which Mr. Wright has the best, Mr. Bedford making a stalwart contrast, depending rather on his size than his grimace. Happy for both it is when they discover that the newspaper from which the report had been read is six years old, and that the utmost amount of their delinquency was a contest with a barmaid, to whom the articles of female apparel belonged, and whom the guardian cousin had recompensed. Whether this "murder in jest" is a legitimate farcical incident is certainly disputable; not so the fact that the audience are excited to uproarious mirth by the curious exhibition of the two performers in a situation so extraordinary and ridiculous. We may add that Miss Arden, as Mrs. Slumpington, acted a part, not unimportant though subordinate, with judgment and effect, and thereby rendered the general action more probable than otherwise it might have appeared.

AN INDIAN FORTUNE.—HEIRS WANTED.—The Greenock Telegraph lately published a paragraph relative to the discovery of a fortune of a million and a half having been left by a deceased Calcutta merchant, to be divided among all his relatives who could be traced out. The same paper now says:—"The parties who believe themselves concerned in the vast fortune, now supposed to be nearly double the sum we have stated, held a meeting in Glasgow last week, and have resolved to use every possible means of realising the golden prize. Upwards of a hundred expectants were present. The name of the nabob was M'Causland. He is said to have been born in the parish of Rosneath, Dumbartonshire (not Rothesay), about ninety years ago, and had been absent from his native place for seventy years, although, from certain circumstances, his name is still traditionally well known in the place. He had many relatives of the name of Campbell; and, as that is a prolific clan in the west of Scotland, a considerable number of the name are among the claimants. At the meeting there were representatives of alleged heirs from Greenock, Paisley, Glasgow, Garleochside, Dumbarton, Helensburgh, and various parts of Argyleshire and Stirlingshire; and an eminent London solicitor has been retained by the parties."—Dumbarton Herald.

THE LATE DUCHESS OF GLOUCESTER.



IN our Journal of last week we recorded the death of this amiable Duchess; and gave a brief memoir of her Royal Highness.

It is stated in the *Court Journal* that the last hours of the Duchess were free from pain. The immediate cause of dissolution was an entire decay of vital power; the proximate cause was, doubtless, the severe attack of spasms which prostrated the little remaining strength she had, and, though dropsy or water on the chest supervened, yet it was not that which proved fatal in its effects. The Royal Duchess was unable to make the least mark of recognition to any of the members of the Royal family.

But little can be added to the brief mortuary record of the late Princess' names and titles. From first to last hers was an amiable and a happy life. She was distinguished in early years for grace of person and elegance of taste, and was eminent in every female accomplishment. Her style of conversation, if not brilliant, was remarkable for facile and harmless wit, and kindness of feeling, yet cleverness of direction. Like all the children of that Royal family of George III.—of which England at one time used to be so proud—the Princess Mary was beautiful in youth and comely in after life.

The marriage of her Royal Highness did not take place until the ripe age of forty. Yet we have to look back a full forty years to find the account of that Royal ceremony in the newspapers of that period—July 23, 1816. It is a glimpse of another age to read of Louis Philippe and his Duchess as present at the ceremony, and that the "persons invited were exactly those invited to the marriage of the Princess Charlotte, it being considered a private wedding." They consisted, in addition to the Royal family, "of the Duke and Duchess of Orleans, Mdle. Orleans, the Duke de Bourbon, and several other foreigners of distinction, the foreign Ambassadors and Ministers with their ladies, the Lord Chancellor with the Cabinet Ministers and their ladies, the Deputy Earl Marshal of England, the great officers of State, and the household; the King's, the Queen's, and those of the Windsor establishment; the suites of all the Royal Dukes, the Duchess of York, the Princess Charlotte, Prince Leopold, the Princesses Augusta and Elizabeth, the Princess Sophia of Gloucester, the Staff of the Duke of York (as Commander-in-Chief), the Lord Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench, the Master of the Rolls, the Chancellor of the Duchy of Cornwall, and other law officers." Of all these great personages, not one survives but Prince Leopold and the Duchess of Orleans.

The Duke, of course, arrives. Then we have "the consent of the Regent in Council to the marriage, with the great seal of England affixed, produced to the Archbishop to enable him to proceed with the marriage, signed by the Lord Chancellor and other State officers."

Among the incidents of her Royal Highness' early life may be mentioned the romantic attachment entertained for her by Dr. Turton, a celebrated physician of the last century; but the statement of his having bequeathed property to the illustrious object of his affection is altogether untrue.

In the *Court Journal* it is stated that the late Duchess, besides a large sum of money, was possessed of much valuable property, and was especially rich in jewels, her diamonds being as fine as any possessed by the Royal family, the Queen alone excepted. Of laces, too, of that quality the art of making which, if not extinct, is certainly not now practised, the late Duchess had a large store, and of very great value; her collection is, perhaps, not to be surpassed in this country. The accumulation is easily accounted for. On the death of Queen Charlotte all her laces and jewels were publicly sold, and it was known that the choicest specimens were purchased by the Princesses, her daughters; and the same system has been pursued on the death of every female member of the family of George III., till the most beautiful specimens of each collection have centred in the possession of the last survivor—the Duchess of Gloucester. Of the nature of the will her Royal Highness has left nothing is formally known; but it is supposed that the bulk of the jewels and the rarest of the laces will be inherited by the Princesses of Cambridge, especially by the Princess Mary, who was her godchild, and a great favourite of her venerable aunt.

From that day the life of the Princess Mary was one of tranquillity, undisturbed but by the death of her husband in 1834. She lived to be the "dear cousin and good aunt" to a new Royal family, whose devoted attachment her unvarying kindness and affection won for her.

The Duchess of Gloucester died at Gloucester House, at the corner of Park-lane. We have engraved a View of the mansion, which was previously the Earl of Elgin's, and here were deposited the Elgin Marbles. Lord Byron calls Elgin House "a stone shop," and

general mart

For all the mutilated blocks of art.—*E. Bards and S. Reviewers.*



THE LATE DUCHESS OF GLOUCESTER.

The marbles were next removed to Burlington House, and to the British Museum in 1816. Gloucester House was next taken for a term by the Duke of Gloucester, on his marriage with the Princess Mary. In the state drawing-room is a needlework carpet, presented to the Duchess of Gloucester upon her birthday, by 84 ladies of the aristocracy, each having worked a compartment.



GLOUCESTER HOUSE, PICCADILLY, THE RESIDENCE OF THE LATE DUCHESS OF GLOUCESTER.



THE ST. JOHN'S FOUNDATION SCHOOL, KILBURN.

ST. JOHN'S FOUNDATION SCHOOL FOR SONS OF POOR CLERGYMEN OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

THIS edifice presents a striking object to the traveller by the London and North-Western Railway, it being situate to the right of the line, on the London side of the Kilburn station.

The St. John's School, designed to afford a sound education to the sons of clergymen of the Church of England of limited means without cost or charge of any kind, was originated about five years since, by some benevolent gentlemen resident in St. John's Wood and its neighbourhood. They had long seen and felt that, while many excellent societies afforded to orphans of clergymen the assistance of which they stood in need, there existed no institution to lend a helping hand to the labourer while still "bearing the burden and heat of the day." Such a person is too frequently unable from his narrow income to provide in a suitable manner for those dependent on him, much less to give them such education as may make them useful members of society.

There are in England and Wales nearly 400 benefices under £50 a year; and at the lowest estimate there are 3600 beneficed clergymen whose incomes do not amount to £150 per annum. Again, a large proportion of the clergy are stipendiary curates, whose average incomes are less than £100 per annum. These facts show most strongly the necessity which exists for such an institution as the above.

St. John's School has been recently enlarged, and is now emerging from the condition of a local school to that of one intended for the Church generally. There are already twenty-five scholars on the foundation—a small number in comparison with the many applicants for admission.

We trust that the anniversary festival of the foundation, to be cele-

brated on Monday next, the 11th inst., will be the means of adding largely to the funds, by many of the guests being induced to become donors and subscribers to this admirable institution.

LONDON STREET ARCHITECTURE.—LOMBARD-STREET.

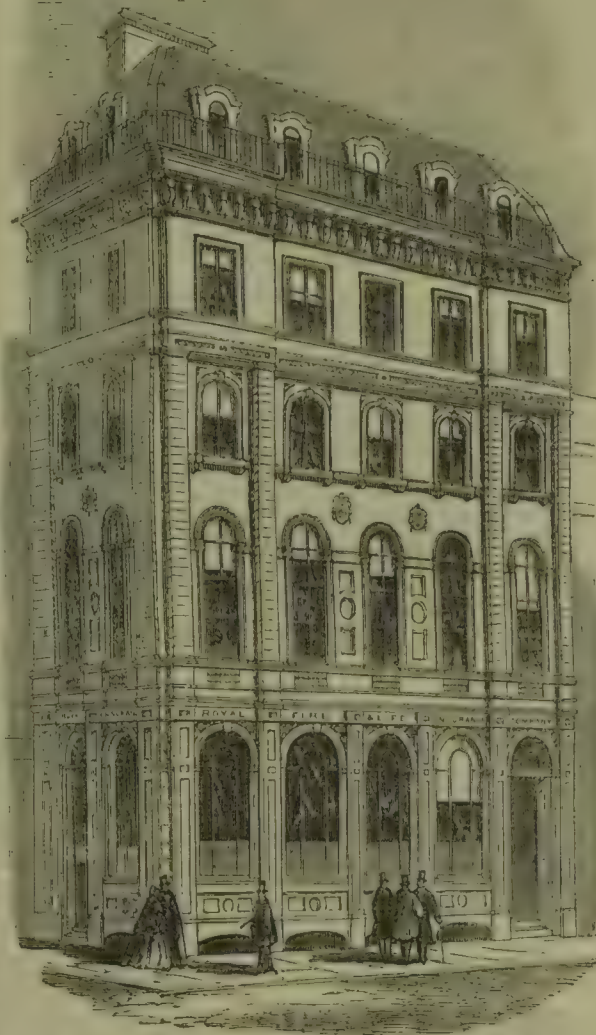
At the north-east corner of Lombard-street and Clement's-lane the Royal Insurance Company have just erected a new office, which illustrates the tasteful advance which is being made in improving the architecture of the metropolis.

The building is from the designs of Mr. John Belcher, of Adelaide-place, London-bridge, architect. With the exception of a granite plinth, the edifice is entirely faced with Portland stone. The style adopted is the Renaissance, and displays in its execution great taste and elegance.

"The ground floor (says a writer in the *Land and Building News*) is composed externally of a series of semicircular-headed arches, separated from each other by panelled pilasters, over which is a cornice broken round them, enriched with dentils. On the projections of this cornice are dwarf pedestals, between which is open balustrading. The first-floor windows are also semicircular-headed, and have archivolts round them, in which are inserted guilloche ornaments. These archivolts rest on enriched capitals and panelled pilasters. The two-pair windows have plain moulded architraves and archivolts, with enriched key-stones and spandrels. Above these is a string-course, composed of a Vitruvian scroll and dentils above its bed moulding. The upper windows are comparatively plain, over which, at the eaves, is a bold and effective cornice, the corona of which is supported by moulded trusses and modillions. The style appears to be well adapted to street architecture. On the ground floor of the interior of the edifice is a general-business room, at the south end of which is the staircase communicating with the upper apartments. At this end is also a mez-

zanine floor, occupying a space used as the secretary's-room. On the first floor is the board-room. Taken as a whole, and notwithstanding its contracted site, we consider this building one of the most successful specimens of street architecture which adorns the city of London."

Of the success of the Royal Insurance Company, and the extent of its business, we gather some idea from the *Times*' Money Article of 24th July last, relating to Fire Insurance Companies, in which it is stated that the transactions of the Royal have been "of a perfectly satisfactory character." The analysis of the company's returns for the three years ending 1855 showed the large total of £371,957 fire premiums in that period; and an amount of losses and expenses of £296,020; leaving a total surplus of £75,937 on the Fire branch alone in the three years. The rapid expansion of the company has continued since that time, as the fire premiums only in the past year reached the amount of £150,000—a revenue which, it is believed, only



NEW OFFICES OF THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LOMBARD-STREET.

three or four fire-offices in the kingdom can equal. Its Life branch appears to have been equally prosperous; the number of policies issued last year having exceeded 700—assuring about £340,000, and producing new premiums alone of more than £10,000. The total paid-up capital and accumulated funds of this company are declared to amount to nearly half a million.



LORD ZETLAND'S "VEDETTE," THE WINNER OF THE TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS STAKES AT NEWMARKET.—DRAWN BY HARRY HALL.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

"VEDETTE," THE WINNER OF THE TWO THOUSAND GUINEA STAKES, AT NEWMARKET.

IN our Journal of last week we described the very interesting "Two Thousand." We now engrave the Winner, from a drawing by Mr. Harry Hall, of Newmarket. Vedette is a dark-brown horse, standing fifteen hands two inches high; he is of great power, has a large though not coarse head, strong neck, good shoulders, well laid back, good barrel, back, and quarters, which droop a little; plenty of bone, wide hips, and is very muscular. His action is peculiar—like all the Voltigeurs, his head making an acute angle with his neck.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

THE wretched exhibition which Blink Bonny made of herself in the One Thousand proves that the rumours we recorded—as to her being very rough and blotchy in her coat, odd in her temper, and not the least improved, so far back as the early part of January—were only too well founded. This mare, for which £2000 was, it is said, refused, is now not worth £300, if that, as it is evident, she cannot stay, and, if the jockeys are correct, is a "high-blower" into the bargain. Imperieuse, the winner, is a smart mare with good substance; but Tasmania is still far below her real form, and will not be so easily got rid of in the Oaks. Adamas, who paid both in the Chester Cup and The Dee, must not be lost sight of for the Derby, for which the Epomites have another local fancy, Sweet William, by Sweetmeat. The idea of Anton having been defeated in the Two Thousand, because there was only a poor pace, is an utter delusion. The bad pace was his best chance, and yet he had not the heart to climb the hill. When John Day can try a mare, like Mincepie, to stay a distance, we must distrust his calculations, and fancy that his long-race pioneer Rogerthorpe must have lost all form. For substance Anton is far below his brother Andover, and can have, like Loyola, no earthly chance for the Derby. Sydney's party complain sadly that not use enough was made of him on the Two Thousand, and he will prove over the Derby course that he is one of the staying order.

The defeat of Fisherman by Gemma di Vergy (which reversed the Warwick fiat), a third wretched performance on the part of Melissa, and the victory of Longrange, the first of the Longbrows, marked the Tuesday of the Chester meeting. Leamington, 6st. 9lb., and ridden by D. Hughes, one of the most rising young jockeys of the day, won the Chester Cup cleverly by a neck; Drumour was still "a little off" when he went for the Two Thousand, running only 6lb. for his year, and running him gamely home. Dulcamara was third, and Riseber, Lance, Gemma di Vergy, and Polestar well up, out of the remaining thirty-three. Leamington was kept with great tact to short distances last year, and hence his light weight, which caused him to be selected and kept as first favourite from the appearance of the weights till just before the race, when Commotion superseded him, and drove him to 5 to 1. Mr. "Howard," it will be remembered, was second with Yellow Jack for this race last year; and first, in 1855, with Seythian, who is now located within a stone's throw of old Glencoe in Kentucky. Warlock and Mincepie, the St. Leger and Oaks winners of last year, made no sign in the race. It is rumoured that Ellington, the third of that very feeble trio, is only lent, not sold, to Baron Rothschild.

Mr. A. Johnstone's death will be a great loss to Doncaster, to whose entries he was so staunch a friend, and of whose Thursday sale his lot of Charles the Twelfth, Verulam, and latterly Touchstones and Annandales have formed such a leading feature. He began to race in 1840, and gave 8000 gs. for Charles XII., who won him, among other races, two Goodwood Cups and a thousand-guinea a side match (arising out of the first of them) against Hyllus. He first brought out, so to speak, Job Marson (of whose appearance in the saddle in future there seems great doubt), and was still his first master when he died. Tom Dawson trained his horses; but, since Charles XII., Rowena, The General, and Rotherham have been almost his only winners. Annandale was his favourite sire, and he was so fond of the Touchstone blood that he purchased Lancelot when he was rising twenty for 100 gs. For many years he leased the celebrated Rebecca from the late Mr. Plummer, and he died on the very day when his 1800-guinea yearling, Lord of the Hills, made such a wretched exhibition in the Two Thousand.

Shrewsbury (on Tuesday and Wednesday) and Ludlow (on Thursday and Friday) are the racing fixtures for next week; and we are glad to see that Mr. Trail goes so stoutly for the 9 st. raising system, which seems, unhappily, to find no favour in Yorkshire.

Hunter sales are very brisk at Tattersall's. Nineteen of the Bicester Hunt horses come to the hammer on the 18th, and thirteen of Mr. Craven's on the 21st of May; while the twelve Worcestershire Hunt horses will be sold at Bretherton's (Birmingham) on Thursday. Tom Dowdeswell, the first whip to Ben Morgan with Lord Middleton's hounds, has been engaged as huntsman to the South Berkshire, and received a handsome silver horn from the farmers on leaving the country—a testimony of respect very rarely paid to a whip on promotion. Mr. Davis's testimonial has already more than 100 good names down to it, but nothing is as yet fixed as to the form of the presentation plate. The subscription-book is at Messrs. Forés, of Piccadilly, and we trust that it will soon contain at least three as many names.

On Monday the Cambridge University eight-oared races commence; the Arundel Unity have their four-oared race from Putney to Barnes on the same day; and Tuesday is big with the fate of Kelly and Messenger, who row from Putney to Mortlake for £200 a side and the championship of the Thames.

CHESTER SPRING MEETING.—TUESDAY.

Grosvenor Stakes.—Gemma di Vergy, 1. Drumour, 2. Chesterfield Stakes.—Special License, 1. Kenerdy, 2. Mostyn Stakes.—Longrange, 1. Jack Horner, 2. Sweepstakes of 5 sovs.—Schneider, 1. Alcyon, 2. Wynnstay Handicap.—Mary, 1. Palatine Stakes.—Zaidce, 1. Janet, 2.

WEDNESDAY.

Helter-Skelter Handicap.—Old Tom, 1. Master Bagot, 2. First Year of the Seventh Triennial Produce Stakes.—East Langton, 1. Surplus, 2. Chester Cup.—Tradesmen's Plate.—Leamington, 1. Drumour, 2. Scramble Handicap.—Alcyon, 1. Stormsail, 2. City Plate.—Sir Colin, 1. Master Bagot, 2. Her Majesty's Plate.—Fisherman, 1. Sirius, 2.

THURSDAY.

Produce Stakes.—Sir Colin walked over. Marquis of Westminster's Plate.—Mary, 1. Alembic, 2. Doe Stand Cup.—Early Bird, 1. Catharine Logie, 2. Dee Stakes.—Strathnaver, 1. Wardenmarke, 2. Scurry Handicap.—Centurion, 1. Miss Nightingale, 2.

THE RUSSIAN CUP.—When the Emperor Nicholas visited England in 1844, he announced his intention of giving annually a sum of £500 sterling, to purchase a silver cup to be run for at the Ascot races, and the sum was given each year up to 1853. The Emperor Alexander has now decided that it shall no longer be given, and that the cup intended for 1854 shall be run for at the races which are to take place this year at Moscow.—Letter from St. Petersburg.

DOD'S PARLIAMENTARY COMPANION.—The new edition for the new Parliament of this vigilantly-complied work has just appeared. The close balance of parties has rendered increased vigilance necessary in recording the politics of each member, and in all possible cases the exact words of the member himself have been preferred to any other statement of his political opinions. Among other noteworthy facts we find that 201 new members appear in this "Companion" who had no place in that for 1857; almost as large an amount of change as has taken place at any dissolution since the Reform Act. With respect to the polls, at a considerable expense the official declaration of the numbers has been obtained from each place by special and separate application, so that greater correctness has been attained on this point than was ever previously attempted. The extent of alterations caused by a general election has rendered such a complete revision of the whole work necessary that the present edition must be considered as a new publication, and its continued accuracy entitles it to the character of an old favourite.

EMIGRATION FROM THE SOUTH OF IRELAND.—One of the Limerick Journals (the Reporter) writes in a tone of alarm at the continuance of the population drain. The people, it is said, are literally dying in thousands from the Irish shores. If emigration proceed at this pace the Limerick Journal fears there will not be hands to till the soil.

WE perceive that the large collection of Water Colour Drawings left by the late Mr. Frederick Nash is announced for sale by Christie and Manson on the 15th inst.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE *Agamemnon*, 91, is sitting at Portsmouth to assist in laying down the Atlantic telegraph cable.

THE 7th Fusiliers, 88th Regiment, the 3rd battalion of the Rifle Brigade, and another regiment, probably the 3rd battalion of the 60th Rifles, will proceed to India as soon as tonnage can be procured for their conveyance.

THE paddlewheel steam-frigate *Furious*, 16, and the screw steam store-ship *Hesper*, sailed from Plymouth on Monday afternoon for China, with two dispatch-boats and twelve gun-boats—viz., the *Surprise*, *Cormorant*, the *Algerine*, the *Lee*, the *Banterer*, the *Lorn*, the *Kestrel*, the *Droke*, the *Janus*, the *Firm*, the *Watchful*, the *Woodcock*, the *Slaney*, and the *Leven*.

THE *Mersey*, 40, the large steam-frigate building at Chatham Dockyard, is progressing rapidly, and already some idea can be formed of her immense size. She will be the longest steam-frigate in the service, being considerably longer than the *Royal Sovereign*, 131, recently launched at Portsmouth. The following are the principal dimensions of the *Mersey*:—Length over all, 336 ft. 6 in.; length between perpendiculars, 300 ft.; length of keel for tonnage, 264 ft. 4 in.; extreme breadth, 52 ft.; breadth for tonnage, 51 ft. 3 in.; breadth moulded, 50 ft. 8 in.; depth of hold, 19 ft. 10 in. Burden, 3726 70-94 tons. Her engines will be of 1000-horse power.

THE POISONINGS IN HONG-KONG.—Professor Liebig has analysed the bread sent to him from Hong-Kong, and has found it to contain a quarter gramme of arsenic for every fifty grammes of bread, or more than sufficient to cause death. The arsenic was spread over the whole surface of the bread, which proved that the poison had been mixed up with the dough.—Augsburg Gazette.

THE MISSING AUSTRALIAN STEAMER.—News of the safety of the Australian steamer *Onedra* was telegraphed to all parts of the country on Saturday last, and must have delighted many families. How low the chances of her safety had been rated may be judged from the fact that thirty-two per cent has been underwritten for her gold. Many commanders, if placed in the situation of Captain Hyde, of the *Onedra*, when his ship broke down, would have attempted to run in the direction of the prevailing winds in the latitude in which he was, and tried to make Mauritius. In so doing he might have been becalmed, and all on board have been starved. It must have been a daring and splendid act of seamanship to take such a miserable sailer as the crippled *Onedra* back to Australia in the teeth of a head wind. The *Onedra* was taken on to Sydney, as the only place where it was likely she could get repaired, and probably she will be able to leave Australia, in her turn, this month with the mail, and reach Suez about the 22nd of June.

THE FIELD-LANE RAGGED SCHOOLS.—The fifteenth annual meeting of the friends and supporters of the Field-lane Ragged School and Night Refuge for the Homeless was held on Wednesday evening, in the large hall of the Young Men's Christian Association, Aldersgate-street, which was completely filled on the occasion. The Earl of Shaftesbury presided, and was supported by Lord John Russell, M.P.; Mr. Joseph Payne, the Rev. Robert Maguire, and a number of clergymen and gentlemen. The report states that the free day-school for infants, boys, and girls, had admitted 563 children, and the average attendance was 275. The secular adult school for the vagrant and destitute had an average attendance of seventy-five. There was also a night-school for boys employed during the day, and an industrial class for teaching shoemaking and tailoring, and sewing to girls, which had an average attendance of ninety-three. A male night refuge had afforded 21,506 lodgings to 3557 strangers, who had received 53,715 loaves of bread. The Bible classes had been productive of much spiritual good, and were well attended. A female refuge had been opened in March last, and had afforded 1090 lodgings to 79 persons. The financial statement showed the receipt during the year to be £1446 11s. 5d., and, after paying all the expenses, a balance remained in hand of £182 11s. Lord John Russell, in moving the adoption of the report, made an eloquent speech on the benefits conferred by the society. The meeting was also addressed by the Rev. Dr. Archer, the Revs. R. Maguire, John Bartlett, Tarkenton, Phillips, and Mountstevens, and Councillor Payne.

THE LUNDHILL COLLIERY EXPLOSION.—Eleven weeks have now elapsed since the occurrence of this fearful calamity, and not one-fourth of the bodies of the unfortunate men killed have as yet been recovered. The falls of roof are the great obstacles which interpose as a barrier to the recovery of the bodies, all of which will have to be carefully removed before the work of recovery can be considered to be complete. The knowledge of the working places in which the men were employed is a means of leading to their more speedy identification. When the workmen come upon any bodies, relatives of the men known to have been working in that particular part of the mine are sent for, with a view to their identification; and so far many persons have been found in the places where they were known to have been working, and been identified accordingly. The total number of bodies recovered on Wednesday last was forty-two.

The Washington correspondent of the *Exeter News-Letter* (New Hampshire), says that General Pierce has saved one-half his Presidential salary. The Presidents have generally left the White House poorer than they entered it, but Mr. Pierce has practised New Hampshire economy and saved 50,000 dollars.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

NOTWITHSTANDING that there has been a good demand for money for commercial purposes, and that the Bank of France is still offering a premium of 12s. per £100 on gold, all National Stocks have been in somewhat active request this week, and prices have advanced nearly one per cent. This improvement in the quotations is attributed to the favourable nature of the Continental and American exchanges, the commencement of bullion imports from the United States, the comparative ease in the value of money abroad, and the prospect of steady arrivals of gold from Australia during the next two or three weeks; besides, scarcely any bullion has been withdrawn from the Bank of England for export purposes, and about £100,000 in gold has been sent into that establishment. With all these features, however, money still continues dear, the lowest rate in Lombard-street for 60 days and 3 months' paper being 6½ and 7½ per cent. The last packet from Mexico having brought a large supply of silver, the demand for that metal has fallen off, more especially as the inquiry for India and China is confined to comparatively small parcels. The next mail is expected to carry out under £500,000.

The subscription list for the Russian railway scheme has been closed. With the exception of those who have Russian connections, no subscribers' names have been handed in; indeed, the whole affair has turned out a much greater failure than was at one time anticipated. We understand that no statement will be made of the actual sums subscribed for in this country.

The £2,000,000 of Exchequer Bonds to be paid off this week are chiefly in the hands of the Commissioners of the Savings Banks, who will, we understand, reinvest the amount in Exchequer Bills. This will relieve the market of an uneven pressure, which has reduced the latter securities considerably below a floating point.

Some changes have been suggested in the new charter of the Bank of France. The total amount of capital will, we understand, be raised to £12,000,000, one-third of which is to be invested in *Rentes*, and the remainder is to be employed in discounting commercial paper. We may add that the prohibition in reference to the Bank not charging more than 6 per cent for discount is likely to be rescinded.

There was a full average doing in Home Stocks on Monday, and prices were steadily on the advance.—Bank Stock marked 212 to 213; the Three per Cent Reduced were 91½ to 92; Consols for Money, 92½ to 93; Ditto for Account, 92½ to 93; New Three per Cent, 91½ to 92; New Two-and-a-half per Cent, 77½; Long Annuities, 1859, 23-16; India Stock, 220; India Bonds, 108, 6d.; Exchequer Bills, 1s. 10d. to 1s. 11d.; Exchequer Stock, 9½ to 10. On Tuesday the market generally was very firm, and the quotations were again higher.—Bank Stock, 211 to 213; Three per Cent Reduced, 92½ to 93; Consols, 93½ to 94; New Three per Cent, 92½ to 93; Long Annuities, 1860, 27-16; Ditto, 1859, 23-16; Exchequer Bills, 1s. 10d. to 1s. 11d.; Exchequer Stock, 9½ to 10. In the early part of the day on Thursday higher rates prevailed; but, as the directors of the Bank of England gave notice that they had called in their loans upon Stock, and had suspended this description of accommodation, subsequently the market became heavy, at dropping prices.—The Three per Cent, for Money were done at 93½, closing at 93 to 93½; for Account the prices were 93½ to 94 to 94½. The New Three per Cent were 92½ to 93; and the Reduced, 92½ to 93. Exchequer Bills were—March, 2s. 10d. to 2s. 11d.; June, 4s. to 4s. 10d. discount.

The following return shows the state of the note circulation of the United Kingdom during the four weeks ending April 11:—

Bank of England	£19,232,765
Private Banks	3,723,933
Joint-Stock Banks	3,151,453
Scotland	3,832,550
Ireland	7,151,278
Total	£37,133,980

Compared with the previous month, the above statement shows an increase in the circulation equal to £214,390.

The last Mexican packet brought very little over 5000 dollars on account of the dividends; nevertheless, Mexican Securities have ruled steady. Most other foreign bonds have been firm, and, in some instances, the quo-

tations have had an upward tendency.—Brazilian Five per Cents have marked 99½ to 100½; Mexican Three per Cents, 23; Peruvian Four-and-a-half per Cents, 7½; Portuguese Three per Cents, 45; Russian Four-and-a-half per Cents, 96; Russian Small, 97; Ditto, Five per Cents, 105½; Turkish Six per Cents, 93½; Turkish Four per Cents, 100½; Dutch Two-and-a-half per Cents, 65½; Dutch Four per Cents, 97½; Spanish Three per Cents, 41½; Spanish Committee's Certificate of Coupon, 6½ per cent; Danish Three per Cents, 85½; Ecuador, 14 ex div.

Joint-stock Bank Shares have been rather active, as follows:—Australasia, 88½; Bank of Egypt, 16½; Bank of London, 54; Commercial of London, 24; London Chartered of Australia, 17½; Ditto, New, 17½; London Joint-Stock, 30½; London and Westminster, 47; New South Wales, 47.

There has been more passing in Miscellaneous Securities, and prices have had an upward tendency. Canada Company's Bonds, 151; Crystal Palace, 2½; Electric Telegraph, 92½; General Steam Navigation Company, 25½; Van Diemen's Land, 11½; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 68½; Royal Mail Steam, 61 ex all. Berlin Waterworks, 4½; East London, 107; Ditto, Four per Cent Preference, 25½; Grand Junction, 73; Ditto, New, 31; Kent, 80; and Lambeth, 95.

On the whole, the Railway Share Market has been very firm, and prices have had an upward tendency. The following are the official closing prices on Thursday:—

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Bristol and Exeter, 90; Cale-donian, 69½; Cornwall, 4½; Dublin and Belfast Junction, 40½; Eastern Counties, 11½; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 60; Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee, 32½; Great Northern, A Stock, 83½; Great Western, 66½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 101½; London and Blackwall, 6½; London and Brighton, 110½; London and North-Western, 105½; Ditto, Eighties, 2½; London and South-Western, 101; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 40; Midland, 82½; Norfolk, 62½; North British, 43½; North-Eastern (Berwick), 87½; Ditto, Leeds, 40½; Ditto, York, 65½; North London, 97; North Staffordshire, 12½; Scottish North-Eastern, Aberdeen Stock, 26; South Devon, 17½; South Eastern, 75.

Lines Leased at Fixed Rentals.—Buckinghamshire, 92; London, Tilbury, and Southend, 102½.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Eastern Counties, New Six per Cent Stock, 12½; Great Northern Five per Cent, 107½; Ditto, Four-and-a-half per Cent, 101; Great Western Four per Cent, 86; Ditto, Five per Cent, 100; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 5; Ditto, Three-and-a-quarter per Cent, 66; Midland Consolidated, 130; North British, 101½; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 111; Waterford and Kilkenny, 23.

BRITISH POSSESSIONS.—Bombay, Baroda, and Central India, 9½; East India, 107½; Geelong and Melbourne, 18½ ex int.; Grand Trunk of Canada, 64; Ditto, Six per Cent Debentures, 90; Great Western of Canada, 24½; Ditto, New, 10½; Madras, 19½; Punjab, 5 prem.

FOREIGN.—Eastern of France, 37½; Namur and Liège, 8½; Northern of France, 38½; Paris and Lyons, 58½; Recife and San Francisco, 6½; Southern of France, 31½; West Flanders, 5.

Mining Shares have been tolerably firm. On Thursday Alfred Consols were 20½; Tin Croft, 4½; Wheal Edward, 4½; and Linares, 7½.

THE MARKETS.

CORN-EXCHANGE, May 6.—About an average time-of-year supply of English wheat was on sale in to-day's market, and its general quality exhibited a slight improvement. In some instances 1s. per quarter more money was paid for good and fine samples; but other kinds moved off slowly, at last week's current prices. The show of foreign wheat was good, and the trade ruled inactive at late rates. Floating cargoes of grain were held at high rates. Fine malting barley changed hands freely, at full quotations; but other kinds were less active. The malt trade was in a sluggish state, at last week's prices. For oats there was a firm demand, at 6d. to 1s. per quarter more money. Both beans and peas were in good request, at 1s. to 2s. per quarter advance. The flour trade was steady, at very full prices.

May 6.—To-day's market was but moderately supplied with most kinds of grain. Generally speaking the demand was steady, at full prices. English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 47s. to 50s.; ditto, white, 45s. to 47s.; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 48s. to 50s.; rye, 32s. to 34s.; grinding barley, 26s. to 32s.; distilling ditto, 37s. to 39s.; mashing ditto, 40s. to 45s.; Lincoln and Norfolk, malt, 67s. to 70s.; lower ditto, 53s. to 56s.; Kingston and Ware, 68s. to 70s.; Chevalier, 77s. to 78s.; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 20s. to 23s.; potato ditto, 22s. to 25s.; Youghal and Cork, black, 18s. to 23s.; ditto, white, 19s. to 28s.; tick beans, 36s. to 38s.; grey peas, 37s. to 38s.; maple, 30s. to 40s.; white, 38s. to 39s.; bolters, 39s. to 41s. per quarter. Town-made flour, 50s. to 52s.; Suffolk, 40s. to 42s.; Stockton and Yorkshire, 40s. to 41s. per 250 lb.; American flour, 27s. to 35s. per barrel.

Seeds.—Canary has considerably advanced in price this week. All other seeds, as well as cakes, have had an upward tendency.

Linned, English crushing, 69s. to 71s.; Mediterranean and Odessa, 66s. to 70s.; homestead, 65s. to 67s.; per cwt. Corander, 20s. to 22s. per cwt. Brown mustard seed, 30s. to 32s.; ditto, white, 10s. to 12s.; tares, 4s. 6d. to 6d. per bushel. English rapeseed, 85s. to 86s. per quarter. Linned cakes, English, 49 10s. to 50 10s.; ditto, foreign, 49 10s. to 50 10s.; rape cakes, 15 10s. to 16 10s. per ton. Canary, 70s. to 90s. per quarter.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 8d. to 8½d.; of household ditto, 6d. to 7½d. per 4lb. loaf.

Weekly Averages.—Wheat, 51s. 3d.; barley, 43s. 4d.; oats, 23s. 3d.; rye, 41s. 4d.; beans, 39s. 11d.; peas, 39s. 6d. The Six Weeks' Averages.—Wheat, 51s. 1d.; barley, 43s. 3d.; oats, 23s. 6d.; rye, 41s. 3d.; beans, 39s. 9d.; peas, 39s. 6d.

English Grain Sold Last Week.—Wheat, 109,869; barley, 17,613; oats, 10,491; rye, 41; beans, 4692; peas, 972 quarters.

Ted.—Since our last report only a small business has been transacted in this article. Prices, however, are firmly supported, common sound Congou being quoted at 12½d. per lb.

Sugar.—Only limited supplies of raw sugar have been on offer this week, and the demand has ruled brisk, at a further improvement in value of 2s. per cwt. Barbadoes has realised 55s. 6d. to 62s. 6d.; Demerara, 56s. 6d. to 63s. 6d.; Mauritius, 48s. 6d.; Bonaire, 41s. to 46s. 6d.; and Madras, 45s. 6d. to 51s. 6d. per cwt. Refined goods are in active request, at enhanced quotations. Common lumps have sold at 69s. to 70s.; fine parcels up to 71s. per cwt. Crushed, both English and foreign, is held for more money.

Coffee.—A few parcels of good old native Ceylon have sold at 61s. per cwt. In other kinds of coffee only a moderate business is doing.

Rice.—Most kinds have changed hands steadily, at an advance in the quotations of 3d. per cwt. Mid white Bengal has sold at 10s. 9d. to 11s. 3d.

Provisions.—The demand for butter is heavy, and prices continue to give way. The supply in the market is on the increase. For bacon the inquiry dull, and the quotations are a downward tendency. Hams are quite as dear as last week; but other provisions rule dull.

Tallow.—Our market is firm, and F.Y.C. on the spot is worth 56s. per cwt. There are sellers for the last three months at 54s. 3d. to 54½d. per cwt.

Oils.—Linned oil is in request, at £40 to £40 10s. and £41 per ton on the spot. Other oils are slow inquiry. Turpentine is active; spirits, 41s. to 43s.; rough, 10s. 3d. to 10s. 6d. per cwt. Spirits.—There is less activity in the demand for rum, yet prices are well supported. Proof Lecwards, 2s. 9d.; East India, 2s. 8d. per gallon. Brandy is quite as dear as last week, but the transactions in it are limited.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, £2 10s. to £4 4s.; clover ditto, £3 10s. to £5 5s.; and straw, £1 4s. to £1 9s. per load.

Cattle.—Hollywell, 15s.; Tandfield Moor, 13s. 6d.; Walker-Primrose, 14s.; Eden, 16s. 6d.; Ribblesdale, 15s.; Hettou, 18s. 3d.; Lambton, 17s. 9d.; Stewart's, 15s. 3d.; Cassop, 17s.; Hough Hall, 16s. 6d. per ton.

Hops.—Fine samples move off steadily, at full prices. Inferior parcels rule dull.

Wool.—The public sales of colonial wool are progressing heavily, at a decline in the quotations compared with the previous series of 1½d. to 2d. per lb. Privately, scarcely any business is doing.

Potatoes.—The demand is steady, and prices range from 90s. to 100s. per ton.

Metropolitan Cattle Market.—There has been a good demand for beasts, at last week's quotations. All other kinds of stock have changed hands slowly, and prices have had a downward tendency.

Beef, from 3s. 4d. to 5s. 6d.; mutton, 4s. 2d. to 5s. 10d.; lamb, 5s. 6d. to 6s. 4d.; veal, 3s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.; pork, 3s. 8d. to 5s. 6d. per 10lbs. to sink the offal.

Neugate and Leadhull.—The trade generally has ruled heavy, at dropping prices:—Beef, from 3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d.; mutton, 3s. 2d. to 4s. 6d.; lamb, 5s. 6d. to 6s. 4d.; veal, 3s. 4d. to 4s. 6d.; pork, 3s. 8d. to 5s. 6d. per 10lbs. by the carcase.

ROBERT HERBERT.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, MAY 1.

BANKRUPTCIES ANNULLED.

N. MITCHELL, Leeds, merchant and manufacturer.—C. HEALY, Manchester, wholesale clothier and marine-store dealer.

BANKRUPTS.

J. KILLICK, Knightsbridge-terrace, Knightsbridge, silversmith and jeweller.—G. ELLIS, South Brent, Devonshire, miller.—G. PACEX, Liverpool and Birmingham, merchant.—J. ALLURED, Norwich, tailor and outfitter.—R. H. LANKESTER, Broad-street, Chelsea, emmelled-bag manufacturer.—G. MOORE, Sharnford, Derbyshire, luncheon.—H. W. B. and J. W. B. MALLERIEZ, Guildford, Surrey, and Aldershot, Hants, curriers and saddlers.—J. B. BEED, Cardiff, ship broker, ship chandler, and commission agent.—J. WATKINS, Crickhowell, Brecon, shoemaker and dealer in leather.—W. M'GILL, formerly of Charlton Town, Prince Edward Island, shipbuilder, and Manchester, trader.—I. J. BROWN, Sunderland, timber merchant and ship owner.—J. H. BROWN, Sunderland, Durham, rope manufacturer and shipbuilder.—F. T. WILLIS, Whitcress-street, City, oil and colour man.—P. NASH, Warren Mills, near Belford, Northumberland, miller and corn merchant.—J. STONEH, Ormskirk and Southport, Lancashire, grocer.

TUESDAY, MAY 5.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

S. DARSFORD, late of Battresea-fields, and George-yard, Lombard-street, money-scrivener.

BANKRUPTS.

T. HARRISON, Harrietham and Maidstone, Kent, coal-merchant.—T. WARD, Bow-churchyard, City, stock-manufacturer.—F. F. THEED, Winchester-street, Waterloo-town, surgeon.—H. BATHSON, Hadden-place, Waterloo-road, apothecary.—J. HIGG, Farnham, Surrey, bootmaker.—L. OAKLEY, Walsall, Staffordshire, draper.—W. S. WITHERS, Mansfield, Nottingham, miller.—W. PENNY, Newport, Monmouthshire, brewer.—D. MEYKICK, Cardiff, Glamorganshire, bootmaker.—K. GRAY, Halifax, grower.—E. BROOKS, Sheffield, spring-knife manufacturer.—W. S. LAURIE, Liverpool, merchant.—W. W. JONES, Portmadoc, Carnarvonshire, shipbuilder.—G. GILLET, Preston, cabinet-maker.—J. WALL-WORK, Chorley, Lancashire, cotton-spinner.—A. STOKER, Finsbury-hill, Durham, grocer.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

D. STEWART, Dundee, contractor, farmer.—P. WALSH, Glasgow, wine and spirit and provision merchant.—J. RUTHENFORD, Grief, gala-cloth and shawl manufacturer.

BIRTHS.

May 2nd, off Hastings, on board the barque "Henry Reed," from Launceston, Tasmania, the wife of Capt. Fowler, of a son.

AMUSEMENTS, &c.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—Piccolo-mini. Giuglietti. Balletti. Last appearance of Pochini. LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR. On THURSDAY NEXT, MAY 14—An Extra Night. DI LAMMERMOOR. Lucia, Piccolomini, Edgardo, Giuglietti. LA ESMEERALDA. La Esmeeralda, Pochini (her last appearance). For particulars see bills. A limited number of Boxes on the Half-circle Tier have been specially reserved for the Public, and may be had at the Box-office, at the Theatre, Colonnade, Haymarket, price one guinea and one guinea and a half each.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—ATALANTA; or, the Three Golden Apples, every Evening, commencing on Monday and Tuesday with THE EVIL GENIUS, Atalanta, and Box and Cox. On Wednesday and Thursday with She Stoops to Conquer, Atalanta, and Make Your Will. On Friday and Saturday, A Lio's Trial, Atalanta, and Lead Me Five Shillings. For new arrangement of prices see small bills.

ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE.—On MONDAY and during the Week will be presented Shakespeare's Tragedy of KING RICHARD II.: King Richard II., by Mr. C. Keen; Queen, Mrs. C. Keen. Preceded by a new Farce called AN ENGLISHMAN'S HOUSE IS HIS CASTLE.

ADELPHI THEATRE.—Great Attraction.—A First view of the New and Original Drama of JOSEPH CHAFFIN; or, under the Thumb. By E. Webster, his first appearance since Christmas, and his last. Fearful Dialects in seven Dials; and Welcome Little Stranger; Wright and Bedford.

GREAT NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE.—This Week's attraction beyond all former announcements.—Mr. Phelps, Mr. Frederick Robinson, and Miss Atkinson; and the celebrated Mr. Flexmore and Madame Auriol, with the most powerful company in London, every evening.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—On MONDAY, MAY 11th, and following evenings, the Entertainment will commence at Seven o'clock with the Last Fire Night, the grand military Spectacle entitled THE FRENCH IN ALGIER; or, the Battle of Constantine. To be followed by the Brilliant Scenes in the Arena, introducing Miss Kate Cooke. Concluding with a risible Farce.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—Under the immediate Patronage of her most gracious Majesty the Queen and her Royal Highness the Duchess of Albany, the Hereditary Spectator, Mr. Anderson, Mrs. E. P. Jewson, and Mr. W. G. Cusins, Violin, M. Jemmy, Solo Violin to her Majesty the Queen. Violoncello, Signor Pezzar, first Violoncello of H.M. Theatre. Contrabasso, Signor Gildardi, first Contrabasso of H.M. Theatre. Further particulars will be duly announced.

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MR. W. H. RUSSELL, the Special Correspondent of the "Times" during the Russian War, will on MONDAY Evening deliver a PERSONAL NARRATIVE of the PRINCIPAL OCCURRENCES of that great Campaign, at WILLIS' ROOMS, Part II., at 8 o'clock, on Saturday. To commence at Half-past Eight. Subscription to the Series, Two Guineas; Single Tickets, 15s. each.—Cramer, Beale, and Co., 201, Regent-street.

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THE NATIONAL INSTITUTION OF FINE ARTS, Portland Gallery, 316, Regent-street, opposite the Polytechnic.—The above Society's Tenth Annual Exhibition of the Works of Modern Painters is NOW OPEN from Nine till Dusk. Admission, One Shilling; Catalogue, Sixpence.

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GOMPERTZ'S PANORAMA of the Late WAR will be exhibited on MONDAY NEXT and the following Nights of the Week at FINEBOURNE, and at Cambridge and York the Week commencing May 18th.

THE SISTERS SOPHIA and ANNIE, in their Original Entertainment, entitled SKETCHES from NATURE, will appear at HANLEY, May 11th; BURSLEM, 12th; LINGDON, 13th; STONE, 14th; UTTONGHAM, 15th.

EPSOM GRAND STAND.—STALLS and PRIVATE BOXES may be engaged for the Derby Week. For particulars apply to Mr. DORLING, Epsom.

SMART'S WRITING INSTITUTION, 5, Piccadilly, between the Haymarket and Regent-circus.—Open from Ten till Nine daily. Persons of all ages received (privately) and taught at any time suiting their own convenience. Lessons one hour each. Improvement guaranteed in eight or twelve easy lessons. Separate rooms for Ladies, to which department (if preferred) Mrs. Smart will attend.—For terms, &c., apply to Mr. Smart, as above.

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Humanity, in all born of man, desires, from birth to death, to be happy. All, through past ages, have been, through a law of necessity, trained, educated, and placed, so as to prevent the possibility of any one of our race being happy through life. All have been generated in ignorance, and therefore have been imperfectly born. All have also been trained, educated, employed, placed, and governed, on false principles; and in consequence man has hitherto been mal-formed, physically, intellectually, morally, spiritually, and practically, and society over the earth has been and now is grossly misconstructed.

This has been the early period of humanity through which of necessity it had to experience the evils of its infancy and childhood, and of the ignorance consequent thereon. This has been the period of hitherto unavoidable individual selfishness, or worse than mere animal selfishness.

The experience which has now been acquired of the insatiable knowledge and value of the spirit of humanity, united with the discoveries which, through the progress of science, have been made of the elements of nature, and of the enormous incalculable powers which, when wisely directed, these elements can give to each individual, to secure his well-being, well-doing, and happiness through life, will now terminate this period of the infancy, error, and suffering of humanity; and the reign of goodness, wisdom and happiness, will commence, by man being born, trained, educated, employed, placed, and governed from birth, rationally, in strict accordance with the laws of his nature, instead of irrationally, and in direct opposition to all the now easily ascertained laws of his nature.

To prepare the population of the world for this great and glorious change for all humanity, and in order that it may be effected in peace and with wise foresight, I have called the Congress of the most Advanced Minds of the World.

In this Congress the desire of all nations and of humanity in perpetuity will be announced to the world.

What Christianity has been and is, and what it must and will become, to make the permanent religion of all nations and peoples, will be then made known.

The universal, open, and only road to wealth, health, union, wisdom, and happiness, will also be made plain to the understanding of all; and also the practical means by which this glorious change may be immediately commenced, in peace, and with permanent advantage to governors and governed, prince and peasant, over the world.

PROGRAMME.

The Business of the Congress to commence at noon on the 14th of May, when the cause for calling it will be explained.

On the following days, at 11 a.m., the representatives of the various classes, as stated, are especially invited to attend at St. Martin's Hall.

On Friday, the 15th of May, the Advanced Minds of the Government Class.

On Saturday, the 16th of May, the Advanced Minds of the Religious of the World.

On Monday, the 18th of May, the Advanced Minds of those engaged in forming the character of any portion of the human race.

On Tuesday, the 19th of May, the Advanced Minds of the Distributors of Wealth of every description.

On Wednesday, the 20th of May, the Advanced Minds of the profession of Arms.

On Thursday, the 21st of May, the Advanced Minds of the Beneficent and Democratic.

On Friday, the 22nd, and Saturday, the 23rd of May, all the preceding parties are invited to attend to hear the Reports of the Committees appointed each day to calmly consider the day's subject after hearing the explanation and debate.

On Sunday, the 24th of May, the same place, the Advanced Minds of the so-called Spiritualists, Socialists, and Socialists are more especially invited to be present. The meetings will be held on both of these last-named days in the mornings at eleven and in the evenings at seven o'clock.

For a more detailed statement of the intended proceedings of each day's business see the full published programme in the newspapers; or to be had at the printers and publishers, 1s. each, and at all book-sellers, 1s. each, and at all book-sellers, 1s. each.

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SOCIETY for the PROPAGATION of the GOSPEL in FOREIGN PARTS.—On THURSDAY, MAY 14, 1857, the Anniversary Meeting will be held at WILLIS' ROOMS, King-street, St. James's. His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury will take the Chair at three o'clock p.m.

On THURSDAY, MAY 14th, 1857, a Choral Festival will be celebrated in WESTMINSTER ABBEY. The Sermon will be preached by the Lord Bishop of Lincoln.

Divine Service will commence at three o'clock, p.m. The West Door will be opened at a quarter-past two o'clock, for the admission of persons having Tickets. Persons without Tickets will be admitted at three o'clock, at the North Door and the West Corner Entrance only.

Tickets may be obtained at the Society's Office, 79, Pall-mall. ERNEST HAWKINS, Secretary.

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Those who have experienced the sufferings of Sickness, even when surrounded by every domestic comfort, can feel how great must be those sufferings in the dwellings of poverty, where no such comforts exist; and how unspeakable are the blessings which the Benevolent, by means of this Hospital, can confer upon their less fortunate fellow-beings.

Subscriptions are thankfully received by the Secretary at the Hospital; and by Messrs. Drummond, 40, Charing-cross; Messrs. Coutts, 59, Strand; Messrs. Hoare, 37, Fleet-street; and through all the principal Bankers.

ROYAL FREE HOSPITAL, Gray's-inn-road. Patron—THE QUEEN. Founded in 1828.

The Sick Poor are admitted on their own applications alone. No remuneration is made to the medical staff.

During the past month (April) 8270 received the benefits of this Charity, either as Out or In-door Patients; and since its foundation to 31st Dec., 1855, the number relieved is upwards of 540,000.

The Committee entreat AID to enable them to continue this great work of Charity.

Treasurer and Banker—John Masterman, Esq., Nicholas-lane.

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WISE TO WIN SOULS: a Memoir of the Rev. Zephaniah Job. By SARAH S. FARMER. London: HAMILTON, ADAMS, and Co.; and John Mason.

THE NATIONAL MAGAZINE, No. 33, contains:—Engravings: "The Diving Bell," by P. Smallfield; "Anxious suspense," by F. B. Morris, &c. Paper: "The Edinburgh," a Love Story (continued), by the Author of "John Halifax, Gentleman"; "An Algerian Marriage," by Beaulieu R. Parker; "Our Lot," by Aston Ker; "The Bourne," by E. S. Dixon, &c. &c. Vol. I. is now ready, handsomely bound, gilt edges, price 6s. 6d. also Cause for Binding, price 1s. 6d. London: National Magazine Company (Limited), 25, Essex-street, Strand; and all Booksellers.

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VOL. XXX.]

MAY 9, 1857.

[GRATIS.]

THE NEW PARLIAMENT.

In our last publication we gave a report of the first day's proceedings of the new Parliament. Since then the only business transacted up to Thursday was the swearing in of the members, which commenced on Friday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—SATURDAY, MAY 2.

The Speaker, attired in his full robes, took the chair at twelve o'clock, and the swearing in of members was forthwith proceeded with. The members present in the House were sworn in batches of about thirty each, and the time occupied in taking the oaths, signing the official rolls, and in other forms, was generally half an hour for each full batch. Among the gentlemen elected for counties or boroughs in England who took the oaths during the earlier part of the day's sitting, and whose names are familiar to the public, may be mentioned Mr. Thorneley, the seconder of the nomination of Mr. Evelyn Denison for Speaker of the House of Commons; Mr. C. Villiers, Sir W. Williams, the hero of Kars; and Mr. W. Williams, the member for Lambeth; Mr. Roebuck and Mr. Hadfield, the two members for Sheffield; Mr. Newdegate and Mr. Spooner, the political twins of North Warwickshire; Mr. Muntz, General Thompson, Sir R. Peel, Mr. B. Osborne; Mr. Akroyd, the successful competitor of Mr. Cobden at the Hudders-

field election; and Sir C. Burrell, who dates his first appearance in Parliament half a century back.

Among the representatives of the other portions of the United Kingdom "sworn in" during the first half of the sitting were Mr. A. Dunlop, Lord Duncan, Mr. W. Fagan, Colonel French, and Mr. H. Herbert.

Among the members sworn later in the afternoon were Sir J. Graham, Mr. Hayter, Mr. Massey, Mr. Cowper, Lord Ashley, Sir William Jolliffe, Mr. S. Warren, Sir De Lacy Evans, Lord Cavendish, Mr. Scholefield, Lord Elcho, Sir J. S. Trelawney, Mr. Herbert Ingram; Mr. G. A. Hamilton, Mr. H. Berkeley, Mr. Beresford Hope, Mr. Kinglake, Mr. Locke King, Sir R. Carden, Mr. Rolt, and Sir Erskine Perry. More than 150 members took the oaths during the day. The House adjourned at four o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

The Lord Chancellor took his seat on the woolsack at a few minutes before four o'clock.

The swearing in of the Peers was then proceeded with.

Amongst those who took the oaths were the following:—The Archbishops of Canterbury and York; Bishops of Winchester, St. David's, St. Asaph, Bangor, and Carlisle; Lord Lyndhurst, Earl Grey; the Earls of Malmesbury, Tankerville, Aberdeen Albemarle, and Eglin-

ton; the Duke of Somerset, Lord Sondes, the Marquis of Donegall; the Lords Foley, De Ros, Colville; the Earls of Stradbroke, Carnarvon Mornington, Mayo, and Bradford.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

The House met at one; but some time was spent before a sufficient number mustered to enable it to proceed to the business of swearing in the members. A paper was sent up to the gallery for publication, expressing a hope that in future members would be more punctual and that so much time would not be lost in the tedious operation. As it was, the swearing was proceeded with in small batches—mostly of four or five, at last—with long intervals between each. The alphabetical list was finished on Saturday, and members were sworn as they arrived.

Ninety-one members were sworn on Monday. Amongst them were many of the Ministers—Sir G. Grey, the Chancellor of the Exchequer the Attorney-General, Mr. Labouchere, Sir B. Hall, Mr. Bouverie, Mr. Vernon Smith, Mr. Fitzroy, and Mr. Lowe. On the other side, Sir J. Pakington, Lord Stanley, and Lord J. Manners took the oaths. Besides these Mr. Gladstone was sworn, as were Lord R. Grosvenor, Mr. M. Milnes, Sir J. Paxton, Sir J. V. Shelley, Mr. Malins, Mr. J. Baring, Sir G. Pechell, Lord C. Lennox, Lord Ernest Bruce, Mr. Polk, Mr. R. Stephenson, Lord R. Clinton, Viscount Milton, Lord Curzon



THE NEW PARLIAMENT.—SWEARING IN MEMBERS.

Sir B. Bulkeley, Sir H. Meux, General Hall, Mr. Bramley Moore, and Sir C. Napier. The Attorney-General for Ireland and one or two other members were sworn apart, after the Roman Catholic formulary. The House adjourned shortly after four till two o'clock next day.

The gentlemen who have been returned for the first time to Parliament will have a good many difficulties to encounter in connection with their conduct in the House of Commons, and must not be surprised if they are assailed with loud cries of "Order, order," when they are unwittingly violating Parliamentary etiquette. On Monday afternoon Mr. Roupell, the new member for Lambeth, entered the House enveloped in a capacious circular cloak, and wearing his hat. There is no Parliamentary law against the cloak, but it is a grave offence against House of Commons' good manners for a member to walk into the presence of the Speaker with his hat on. As soon as a member enters the House he is bound by custom to remove his hat, to make a respectful bow to the Speaker, and not restore his hat to its usual quarters until he has settled down in his seat. Mr. Roupell, who appeared to be unacquainted with these regulations, walked boldly into the House, failed to remove his hat, and took no notice of the Speaker. "Order, order," proceeded from a multitude of voices, when Mr. Roupell was informed by a friend that the remonstrances were addressed to him, and explained the circumstances which called them forth. By this time he was in his seat, but he took off his hat and placed it by his side, where it stood during the remainder of the time he was in the House, the honourable member not being aware that he enjoyed the privilege of wearing it while he was "in his place." Another new member made a *faux pas* of a different kind. There was some difficulty on Monday in getting together the forty members necessary to constitute "a House," and twenty or thirty members sat for nearly half an hour in gloomy silence, anxiously awaiting new arrivals. An honourable member, tired of the monotony, hastily rose from his seat, and was about beating a retreat, but he had not quite reached the door when he was informed by the Serjeant-at-Arms that, though he was free from arrest out of doors, that privilege did not apply to the space within the walls of Parliament, and that under the circumstances he could go no further, but must return to his seat. As soon as "a House" was made he would be at full liberty to retire, but not till then. The hon. gentleman returned to his seat, the gainer of an important piece of experience with regard to Parliamentary etiquette. A very common error into which new members fall is that of walking between the Speaker and the member who is addressing the House—an offence of a very high order, which invariably brings down thunders of indignant remonstrance from the more experienced senators. This breach of good manners the new members have not yet had much opportunity of committing.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

The Lord Chancellor took his seat on the woolsack at four o'clock.

About thirty Peers took the oaths, among whom were the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Earl of Clarendon, the Marquis of Salisbury, Lord Campbell, Lord Wensleydale, Viscount Falkland, the Marquis of Westmeath, the Earl of Shaftesbury, the Bishop of London, and Lord Poltimore.

The Duke of Devonshire also took the oaths. His Grace, who walked with great difficulty, appeared to have lost the use of his right arm, and subscribed the rolls of Parliament with his left hand.

Their Lordships adjourned at five o'clock until next day.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

The Speaker took the chair at a few minutes after two o'clock, and the ceremony of swearing in members returned to serve the new Parliament was resumed. Among those who presented themselves at the table and took the oaths during the earlier portion of the sitting were General Wyndham, Colonel Lowther, Sir F. Kelly, Colonel North, Mr. Ricardo, Mr. Wyse, and the Right Hon. E. Ellice.

Lord J. Russell, Lord Ingestre, Mr. E. B. Denison, and Mr. Mackinnon were subsequently sworn in.

The House adjourned at four until next day.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The House met at two o'clock.

The following were amongst the members who took the oaths during the day:—Viscount Palmerston, Sir C. Wood, Mr. Sidney Herbert, Sir John Ramsden, Mr. Baxter, Major-General Windham, Mr. Collier, Lord Sandon, Mr. Locke, Mr. T. Duncombe, Mr. Torrens McCullagh, Mr. Black, Mr. Caird, Sir F. Baring, Mr. Cairns, and Mr. Danby Seymour. Mr. Pease made the affirmation provided to be taken by members of the Society of Friends.

The House adjourned at four till next day.

THE MONUMENT TO EDMUND BURKE.—A lecture was delivered on the 21st ult., at the room of the Literary and Scientific Society, Beaconsfield, by Peter Burke, Esq., of the Inner Temple, on the "Life and Writings of Edmund Burke," whose remains lie interred in the parish church of Beaconsfield, and for the restoration of whose tomb there, and the erection of a suitable memorial to whom, subscription is now on foot. This lecture, minute in detail, was interesting and instructive; and, while useful in point of education, it was not the less gratifying. Edmund Burke, as portrayed in the lecture, was at once a statesman, a philanthropist, a philosopher, a genius, and also an agreeable and amiable man in society; and, like the greatest men that have arisen at times, leaving behind them a name as enduring as the old oak, his greatness took its rise from a comparatively low beginning. We mean, of course, the comparative station he set out with, contrasted with the lofty and dignified position he held at the close of life. The lecturer sketched graphically the whole course, private and political, of this orator and statesman, so widely known to fame, prominently marking out, as he went on, Edmund Burke's rise, meridian, and glorious setting. The lecture was listened to by a crowded audience with marked attention; and at the conclusion a vote of thanks (proposed by Mr. Sheppard, of Beaconsfield, and seconded by the Rev. Gould Ross) was conveyed to the lecturer by the chairman, the Rev. S. E. Major.

THE CHURCH OF ST. PETER, Broughton-cum-Tilkey, Oxfordshire, was consecrated on Easter Tuesday, April 14th, by the Lord Bishop of Oxford. The church is in the Early Decorated style, consisting of a nave, north aisle, and chancel, terminated by an apse, from the designs of Mr. G. E. Street, of London, the diocesan architect. The sermon was preached by the Lord Bishop of Oxford.

ST. GEORGE'S SCHOOLS, BATTERSEA-PARK.—These schools, which stand fronting the open fields in a very fine situation adjoining the South-Western Railway, were opened on the 30th of April. They form a large and handsome pile of buildings, comprising three schools—for boys, girls, and infants, with three separate residences for the teachers—and are calculated for educating 500 children. They are built of white brick, with stone windows and copings. The roofs are open, with admirable provision for ventilation, and are covered with ornamental tiles. The scheme for erecting these schools originated in a vote of the vestry of a portion of certain funds which has been received by the parish in compensation from the Commissioners of Woods and Forests on forming the new park. This, however, formed but a small portion of the whole. The Government grant was large, and the site was very liberally given by the freeholder, the remainder of the funds being collected by private subscriptions. The architect of the schools was Mr. Joseph Peacock, and they will form a feature in this improving neighbourhood in which the park is making rapid progress toward completion.

INTERESTING TO THE INTERMEDIATE CLASSES.—The New York State Legislature has passed an Act to regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors, of a stringent character. It contains the following clauses:—No inn, tavern, or hotel keeper, who shall trust any person other than those who may be lodgers in his house for any sort of strong or spirituous liquors or wines, shall be capable of recovering the same by any suit. Licenses that may be granted (except to inn, tavern, or hotel keepers) to sell strong or spirituous liquors or wines, in quantities less than five gallons, shall not be deemed to authorise the sale of any strong or spirituous liquor or wine to be drunk in the house or shop, outhouse, yard, or garden. (The sale of liquors "to be drunk on the premises" is, therefore, entirely prohibited.) Another section says: "It shall not be lawful to sell intoxicating liquors to any person guilty of habitual drunkenness, nor to any person against whom the seller may have been notified by parent, guardian, husband, or wife from selling intoxicating liquors. It shall be the duty of magistrates and overseers of the poor in any town or city, on complaint and satisfactory proof by a wife that her husband is an habitual drinker of intoxicating liquors, to issue written notices to all dealers in intoxicating liquors forbidding the sale or giving of such liquor to such husband for the term of six months from the date of the notice, under a penalty of 50 dollars."

REV. THEODORE PARKER.—At the annual meeting of the "Twenty-eighth Congregational Society" of Boston, held on the 5th of April, it was voted to increase the yearly salary of the Pastor, the Rev. Theodore Parker, from 1600 dols. to 2500 dols. It was also voted to give Mr. Parker a vacation of six months, on account of his ill health, and to supply the pulpit during that time.

The vessels *Yonne* and *Marne*, of 1000 tons each, are preparing to join the naval divisions in the Chinese waters.

SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

THERE can be but few persons who have not a tinge of that feeling which made Charles Lamb reluctant to part even from doubtful or disagreeable things which use had made familiar, and which caused change of any sort to discompose him. It may, perhaps, be some such sensation which induces those who have been accustomed to the *personnel* of the old House of Commons to look with dubious favour on that of the new one. When on the first day of their assembling the neophytes of the House of Commons wandered or stood in uneasy attitudes about the floor, timid as to their titles to seats, and conscious of being embarrassed with regard to their hats, there were not wanting observations little commendatory of their appearance *en masse*, and still less so as individual members were singled out for criticism in detail. There ought, however, to be some little consideration shown towards middle-aged Englishmen who, by nationality and temperament, are ill qualified to know exactly what to do with their limbs when introduced for the first time into a strange room and strange company. The old members did their best in the way of "chaperonage;" and, with a due recollection of the time when they had to blunder their own way to initiation, instructed, by precept and example, their weaker brethren in the art of being at home in their seats in that queer little room in which it has pleased Sir Charles Barry to locate the third estate of the realm. By-the-by, it may be said that the capabilities of that said room were severely tried on this occasion; and it proved to be by no means adequate to the requirements of the House of Commons when gathered in numbers, which neither casualties nor indifference were likely to thin.

A very natural curiosity was exhibited for an early and general inspection of the new Speaker; for, notwithstanding threats of Mr. Walpole, and hints of Mr. Baines, to be set up by Mr. Roebuck, as his first step in the way of Administrative reform, it was well known that Mr. Evelyn Denison was to be the man. But that gentleman contrived to shroud himself with some success in the crowd; and it was not until he rose after the slight pause which followed the speech of the seconder of the motion for his appointment that the uninitiated members were able to discover what manner of man he was. Then, however, they became aware that he was tall, slightly made, with a moderate stoop of the shoulders, a face long and large featured, an overhanging brow and deep-set eyes, the complexion pale and rather sallow, the head bald, and (a noteworthy circumstance in these barbate days) no whiskers or other capillary developments. His voice is clear, but not loud; his utterance most measured and precise; and his intonation marked. There is no alacrity in his movements; and his step is unsteady and swerving, presenting in that respect a marked contrast to the firm and stately march of Mr. Shaw Lefevre. All Mr. Evelyn Denison's personal merits and defects were severely tested on the day after his election, when he entered the House for the first time, accompanied by his train. It is, no doubt, a trying occasion. The form of the Speaker is developed in all its perfections or imperfections, as the case may be, by a rigidly exact Court dress, without the framework or background of a robe; while a short wig, of the pattern of that worn by barristers, completes a dress such as George III. delighted in. Sir Charles Grandison himself, although to some such costume almost born, and certainly bred, would have felt odd, if not abashed, at finding himself suddenly thrust in the midst of 400 or 500 gentlemen standing up to receive him in the loose dingy frocks and chimney-pot hats of this day, all of them looking at him critically, some dubiously, and many with a strong sense of the ludicrous impressed upon their countenances. No wonder, then, that Mr. Evelyn Denison paused for a moment as he reached the bar, faltered, bowed twice instead of once, and looked anxiously for support to the Serjeant-at-Arms. Revived, probably, by a glance at the cognate habiliments of his chief henchmen, and impressed by the aspect of the mace—stern emblem of his authority—he recovered himself, and made his way towards the table; but still unsteadily, and without the authoritative directness of stride which becomes a Speaker. His nervousness was also exemplified by the manner in which for the first time he uttered the mystic words "Order! order!" which prefaced his statement of the approval of her Majesty of the choice of the House in his person; and it was only by the aid of the voices of the old members, who appointed themselves a sort of Parliamentary special constables for the moment, that his subdued appeal to the ears of the House was made to avail. With the assumption of his robes and full-bottomed wig on a subsequent day the new Speaker seemed to have also "assumed his state." His manner grew assured, his voice more steady and sonorous; and it would not be at all surprising if before another week he is in a condition to deal with refractory members (if one can suppose such a thing), even to the extent of resorting to that magical exercise of authority which is contained in the act of "naming them."

The process of swearing in the members of a new Parliament implies a week of depressing endurance on the part of those who are obliged to take a share in it, and in the present instance there is a want of alacrity on the part of honourable gentlemen to submit themselves to the process, which is unusual. In four days only as many hundreds were sworn in; and the delays which have arisen from the want of a sufficient number to make a House have been considerable. There have been moments when the functionaries—doomed to four hours of enforced silence and stillness in that strange chamber, which looks so chill and uncomfortable by daylight—have wished that Baron Rothschild would present himself to be sworn. The excitement of searching for an Old Testament—a book which Sir Robert Inglis once said he doubted whether the House of Commons possessed in their collection—would have been something; while the prospect of an ante-debate on Jewish disabilities might have brought back lingering members from the Art-Treasures Exhibition at Manchester; while it certainly would have thinned the Congress of M.P.s. dom which the May meetings might have gathered at Exeter-hall. However, the weariest work, must come to an end; and, for the second time in this year, the ceremonial of a Royal Speech, delivered with "manned rites" by commission, and the moving and seconding of addresses in answer thereto, have been gone through, and the House of Commons is thoroughly constituted once more for the business of the nation. In a short time the new members will be absorbed in the old mass. They will begin to learn the lesson which all who enter the House of Commons must learn, namely, that that singular and original body is only to be approached, wooed, and won in one way by all sorts of persons. They will learn that it is a body without any prejudices, except against bores; that it is utterly indifferent to the antecedents, the country, and almost to the character, of the new man. He who comes to it with a good reputation has no better chance than he who besieges it with none, or even with a bad one. It rejects all pretensions it has not of itself justified, and all fame which it has not of itself conferred—judging most severely and critically those who have attained position independent of it, and of whom it consequently expects and exacts much in justification of that position. A man may be very rich or very poor—a millionaire or an adventurer—his chances are equal. This is not the common notion, but observation shows that it is the correct one; and that, indeed, in all its judgments the House of Commons is governed by the utmost impartiality, and even republican enlightenment. For every one of its members there is a fair field and no favour; so let the newly-elected take courage, and be bold to do their duty.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

Prince Alfred arrived at Gotha on the 25th ult., and was received at the railway station by the Duke and by the resident Minister. The visit of the young Prince will be but short.

Prince Napoleon is expected in Berlin this week; thus returning the visit of Prince Frederick William to Paris. The Queen of Prussia has postponed her journey to Dresden.

The French Emperor visited the Grand Duke Constantine at one o'clock, on Monday last, in the suite of rooms prepared for him in the Tuilleries, and invested him with the Grand Cordón of the Legion of Honour. The Grand Duke was afterwards present at a banquet given by the Emperor to all the Princes of the Imperial family, and other guests of the highest social position.

The Countess de Neuilly, the Duke and Duchess de Nemours, the Prince of Wales, and Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, visited her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent at Clarence House, St. James's, on Tuesday.

On Sunday last Prince Adam Czartoryski presided at a meeting of Poles, held to celebrate the constitution of May 3.

Viscount Eversley (the late Speaker of the House of Commons) has been placed on the commission now sitting for inquiry into the present arrangements for transacting the judicial business of the superior courts of common law.

On the 25th ult. the Empress Dowager of Russia paid a visit to the Pope. Mgr. Borromeo, major-domo to his Holiness, received her at the bottom of the grand staircase of the Vatican. The Pope advanced to the threshold of the drawing-room to receive her. After a long conversation her Majesty presented the ladies and gentlemen of her suite to his Holiness, and then took leave.

The new Speaker has appointed the Hon. George Waldegrave as his Secretary, the Rev. Thomas Garner as his Chaplain, Mr. G. K. Rickards as his Counsel and Examiner of Election Recognisances, and Mr. Robert Baily as his Trainbearer.

The *Cologne Gazette* announces that the marriage of the Archduke Ferdinand Maximilian with the Princess Charlotte of Belgium will take place on the 22nd August.

The Grand Duke of Tuscany, accompanied by the Hereditary Archduke and the President of the Council of Ministers, has left Florence for the Maremma. The absence of his Imperial and Royal Highness will last, it is thought, about twenty days.

Lieutenant-General Ashburnham left Suva on the 21st ult., by the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer *Arca*, on his way to China.

The King of Hanover went on the 25th ult. with a numerous suite to Brunswick to take part in the celebration of the anniversary of the birth of the Duke, who was born on the 25th April, 1806.

It is said that the Emperor of the French, while on his way to the Castle of Arenenberg, will stop a few days at Stuttgart and Munich in the course of the summer, to visit the Kings of Bavaria and Wurtemberg.

A monument to the memory of General Guyon, one of the heroes of Kars, has been erected at Lyncombe Cemetery, Bath, in which city he was born in 1813. His sons are being educated at the expense of the Emperor Napoleon.

A bill has been presented to the French Legislative Assembly asking for a credit of 180,000 francs to purchase the tomb and habitation of the Emperor Napoleon I. at St. Helena.

American citizens in Paris have addressed an invitation to Mr. Senator Sumner to a public dinner during his sojourn in the French capital, which the latter declines, his health not being yet sufficiently recovered to enable him to bear the fatigue and excitement.

The *Times* announces that Sir Robert Peel has resigned his office of Junior Lord of the Admiralty. Our contemporary is in error in stating that Sir John Ramsden, the new Under Secretary for War, will vacate his seat on accepting office, the Under Secretaryship not being an office conferred by the Crown.—*Globe*.

The Grand Duke Constantine is not required to return to Russia before the autumn. The *Cologne Gazette* says that his Imperial Highness has taken the Hôtel du Panorama, at Ems, from the commencement of June, and will be there joined by his consort and children.

In reply to the address of condolence and sympathy from the people of Kidderminster, Mr. Lowe assures his friends that no menace of physical violence will deter him from again soliciting the suffrages of the electors of Kidderminster when occasion requires him to do so.

Prince Christian, the heir to the throne, has left Copenhagen for Berlin, on a private mission from the King to the King of Prussia.

Vienna letters state that the Archduke Maximilian of Austria will pay a visit to Queen Victoria before his marriage to her cousin, the Princess Charlotte of Belgium.

Mr. Monsell, it is said, will leave the Government before long, inasmuch as his new department—the Board of Health—is to be abolished, or rather not renewed, after this year, and will in future form a branch of the Home-office, under the supervision of the Secretary of State.

Baron Gros is about to proceed to China as Minister Plenipotentiary of France. He takes his passage in the *Audacieuse* steam-frigate.

The Princes Nicholas and Eugène Romanoff, sons of the late Duke de Leuchtenberg, arrived at Berlin, and have been received by the King.

A marriage will shortly take place between the Hon. Andrew Buchanan, our Minister at Copenhagen, and the Hon. Georgina Stuart, sister of the present Lord Blantyre.

It is said that Queen Amelie of Greece will visit Germany for her health in the course of May or June.

In addition to the Russian admirals and generals who accompanied Duke Constantine to Toulon, various Russian officers of distinction, dispersed over the baths of Germany, have arrived in Paris to swell his suite. Tolleben has also returned from the south of France, while Luders and Liprandi, both pining for the waters of Vichy, have remained in the capital on account of this review.

The French Minister of the Interior has just ordered the suppression of the *visa* of passports for all travellers, without exception, coming from England through the port of Calais, having for their destination either Paris or Belgium and Germany.

Ex-Governor Geary is preparing from his diary, faithfully kept during his administration, a summary of events in Kansas as they came under his own personal or official observation.

Sir Charles Napier, it was said, was offered the Devonport command by the Admiralty, but would not give up his Southwark constituency for it.

The French Emperor has given a proof of his sympathy for French literature by making a donation of 5000*fr.* (£200) a year to the Société des Gens de Lettres, a body whose principal benefactor had hitherto been Dr. Véron.

The *Post* contradicts on authority the statement which has gone the round of the papers, to the effect that a large sum of money was left to her late Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester by Dr. Burton, formerly physician to King George III. Dr. Burton died possessed of a large fortune, but, with the exception of a few legacies, he left the whole of his property to his widow, and no member of the Royal family is even named in his will.

Prince Gregory Ghika, Aide-de-Camp of the Prince Caimaican of Wallachia, has arrived in Paris on a political mission.

Mr. John Mayer, the chief of the banking-house of Starnetz and Co., Vienna, died on the 1st inst. The property which he has left is said to be about £400,000 or £500,000 sterling.

The Pope having ordered a monument to be erected to the memory of Torquato Tasso, the necessary works are to commence immediately.

There is a report that Major-General Sir W. Williams, M.P., will have the Governorship of Malta, which will shortly be vacated by Sir William Reid. This would leave the seat for Calne open.

Mr. Alfred Tennyson, the Poet Laureate, has arrived at Little Holland House, from his seat, Farringford, Isle of Wight.

M. Alfred de Musset, one of the most celebrated poets of this century, died last week, aged forty-five. He has often been called the French Tennyson. He was one of the youngest members of the Académie Française.

The wife of Horace Mann announces a new work, under the title of "Christianity in the Kitchen."

Ex-Mayor Haviland, of New Bedford (U.S.), has presented the amount of his salary, as Mayor for two years (1600 dols.), to the Free Public Library of the city.

A large supply of cotton seed, and exact instructions as to the course to be observed in order to ensure its successful cultivation, have been obtained from Georgia, and forwarded to Lieut.-Colonel Gray, to be distributed amongst the settlers in the Moreton Bay district.

Memorabilia, LITERARY, ANTIQUARIAN, SCIENTIFIC, AND ARTISTIC.

"A little chink may let in much light."—OLD PROVERB.

NOTES.

ATTEMPTS TO STEAL THE REGALIA.—Mr. S. Leigh Sotheby having courteously pronounced as "an interesting paper" some memoranda and data of mine about the discovery and disappearance of different portions of the regalia, at various times, I am induced to subjoin what may be considered of some supplemental interest to that communication, namely, an epitome of the examination of Margaret Moore, at the Lambeth Police-office, in 1815, charged with attempting forcibly to remove the King's crown from the Tower. The following is the evidence of the Deputy Keeper of the Regalia, as appears in the original document:—"Elizabeth Eliza Stacking, deputy keeper of the Regalia in the Tower, deposed that she is a widow. About one o'clock in the afternoon of the day mentioned (March 31) the prisoner came and asked to see the Regalia—the usual charge made for such exhibition is eightpence; but the prisoner having offered a shilling, and she supposing her, from her appearance, to be a soldier's wife, consented to take it. She proceeded to show her the Regalia in the usual way, until she came to the last article, the crown; this is contained in a case, and is never taken out; she opened the case, and held it with both hands, on the ledge of a table, except when she was obliged to disengage one hand to point out particular jewels. She had just been describing the aqua minor, a jewel of great value, when the prisoner stared, and in an instant thrust her hand through the centre bar of the railings or grating placed there, and, seizing hold of the centre bow of the crown, pulled with great violence to draw it forth. Witness put her hand at the top of the bow and bottom of the crown to preserve it, while the prisoner kept struggling with still greater violence to get it away. This struggling continued for about five minutes, and she at length got the crown from her grasp. She then put the crown at a distance behind her, and immediately slipped the bolt of the entrance, secured the prisoner, and called for assistance. When this arrived she sent for the Governor, but the ward-keeper having arrived, a constable was sent for, who soon arrived and took the prisoner into custody. She was searched, and about £5 in money was found upon her; there were also some papers. In the struggle between the witness and the prisoner there were two bows of the crown broken from the socket; a string of pearls was also broken, which rolled upon the floor, some inside the railing, and some outside where the prisoner was. These were subsequently picked up by the witness, assisted by the Governor." The prisoner, having been called on for her defence by the sitting magistrate, Sir David Williams, said that she was a widow residing in Union-street, Apollo-gardens, and earned her livelihood as a milkwoman. "How came you to snatch the crown from the keeper?" inquired the magistrate. A. "I thought it a pity that so valuable a thing should remain idly there, while half the nation was starving for want of bread. I wished to take the whole of what was there and give it to the public." Upon being asked by the magistrate to state a little more, particularly who she was, Mrs. Moore replied that she was a Welsh woman, from Carmarthenshire, and was brought up in the principles of the Church of England. About ten years since she purchased some ground from Mr. Henry Hooper, of Apollo-gardens; and about five years ago built a small house, in which she resides, and which already cost her £120. She was to have paid £150. Her other houses and property were stolen from her by ejections, executions, &c., and her losses amounted at least to £500. She never had any idea of stealing the crown until she saw it, and then was only impelled by the motive already stated. It does not appear from the documents in my possession what sentence was pronounced by Sir David Williams; but this could be easily ascertained if desired. The old document, signed by Wither, relative to the Royal insignia, which has been elicited by my previous communication to "Memorabilia," appears interesting.

WILLIAM JOHN FITZ-PATRICK.

A CHINESE OPINION OF TOBACCO SMOKING.—In the memorial from the Councillor Choo-Tsun to the Emperor against the admission of opium, Oct., 1830, he says:—"Those of your Majesty's advisers who compare the drug (opium) to the dried leaf of the tobacco plant are in error. The tobacco leaf does not destroy the human constitution. The profit, too, arising from the sale of tobacco is small, while that arising from opium is large. Besides tobacco may be cultivated on bare and barren ground, while the poppy needs a rich and fertile soil."—P.

QUERIES.

CURIOUS CUSTOM AT WINCHESTER SCHOOL.—When I was a boy at Winchester College it was the custom—now, I trust, honoured in the breach and not in the observance—to give each new comer what was called "tin gloves." The unfortunate scholar had his hands held by a prefect, or other big boy of his chamber, and on the backs of them a cross was burnt in with a "hot end," or piece of burning stick; sometimes red-hot iron was employed for the purpose. This was supposed to give him the power of handling hot articles and standing fire without flinching—a faculty which, in his capacity of jag, cook, toaster, and stoker, would no doubt have been highly valuable. In my time none escaped this masonic rite; and on any symptom of tenderness, or pyrophobia, we were immediately required by the prefect who observed it, to show the badge of our baptism by fire, and to name the sponsors who were present at its performance; and if the marks were obliterated, or some too tenderhearted prefect had officiated, the operation was unmercifully repeated. I carry my cross to this day, and, in common with most of "the Wykehamists" of my time, shall carry it to my grave. It was a strange custom, uniting the tyranny of the schoolboy with the fanaticism of the fire-worshipper. Was it a relic of the dark ages? Was it a badge of Romanism? Had it any connection with the Fiery Cross?—with Peter the Hermit, or the Crusades? The only clue I can give is that in the pictures of William of Wykeham and Bp. Ken there is a red cross embroidered on the back of their episcopal gloves.—EGARE, Dinan.

ANSWERS.

THE ESCALLOP ON HERALDRY.—I have disputed with a "Seales" who has six escallop shells on his shield, horizontally. He did not know why the Seales adopted the escallop; but see the article "Heraldry," in "Knight's Cyclopaedia"—Canting or Punning Arms. I contended that the name had nothing to do with the shell, but that it was either derived from the Latin *scala*, a ladder; or from the Saxon *scale*, a balance. If from the former, which I believe it is, it is now a local word in the north of England, and may have been continued from the period of the Roman occupation. I think it has more to do with roadmaking than the shell, and will here give you Whitaker's definition of the word (See his "History of Craven")—"A long and steep ascent through, or over, some place into another." If from the Saxon, it may have originated from some office connected with the scale of the Customs, for we find "John of the Seales" in the "Percy Ballads," who is said to have belonged to the north country; and I know it as a name to a way leading to a landing-place at the water side—as *Scale-lane*. But admitting there may be names derived in each direction, yet let us travel the Yorkshire hills, and we find villages of the name of Seales, Wintrescales, Springscales, Somerscales, and other Seales, and persons there, also, with names answering to those places; and perhaps many a Seales has scaled the scale since the days when the Romans occupied the Yorkshire hills. I beg through "Memorabilia" to offer "T. B." these ideas, if they in any way assist his question.—EBOR.

THE SKELETON AS A SYMBOL OF DEATH.—A correspondent whose signature I forget asked some weeks ago for information on the introduction of the skeleton as a symbol of death. If he reads German, he will find the whole subject discussed in a treatise of Lessing's "Wie die Alten Tod gebildet," which he will find in any edition of that author's works.

PORTRAIT OF HENRY VI.—"D. W." is informed that an ancient portrait of Henry VI. may be seen in the Council room of the Society of Antiquaries, at Somerset-house.—P. A. S.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

THE NORTEST OBJECT, &c., and WHERE DOES THE DAY BEGIN.—We must entreat Correspondents to remember that the space allotted to a particular department in this paper is very limited, and that the publication of long letters, unless in peculiar cases, is quite out of the question. If we were to print only one-third of the epistles sent to us on the above subjects they would more than fill the paper for three weeks.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

F. R. CRAMPTON.—You are wide of the mark in Enigma 1023.
MANUEL GURLETT.—They shall be reported on, probably next week.
A PROBLEM MAKER.—Your suggestion has been anticipated by the Committee of the Manchester Meeting, who have announced, among the various prizes to be competed for at the great gathering, a set of Ivory Chessmen, value five guineas, to the composer of the two best original Problems—one in three and one in four moves.
J. D. P.—The analysis is extremely clever and scrupulously accurate, but unfortunately much too long for our limited space. The MS. shall be returned if you will forward an address.
M. G.—We shall shortly publish a few games played recently by the late Mr. Spence.
DOUBTFUL BROTHERS.—There is no rule applicable to the case, as Chess is not usually played for money.
I. W. ROBINSON.—A. G. C.—There is no Chess periodical now published in this country. For the openings study the Chess-player's Hand-book, published by Bohn.
C. P. S.—The Solution shall be given next week.
ACHILLES.—Country members are admissible at the St. George's Chess-club at the low subscription of one guinea per annum. You should join the club.
PROBLEMS BY I. T. W.—Lille Dell, Tunakin, I. Phenix, J. R. Edney, C. W. of Sunbury, I. B. S. G. H. P., R. H. T. H. E., R. W. M., I. S., G. L., received, and under consideration.
SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 688. by Dumbey, Kemerton; J. Churchill, Jun.; W. Flute, D. W. O. Sago; John Home, Jun.; J. P. Guernsey; J. M. Malton; F. W. T. R. P., L. L. M., P. T., J. M. of Sherrin, Amat r. Tunakin, Hushy, J. R. Horae, J. G. Grenfell, T. J. G. W. H. McElin, J. J. of Hawthorn, slakin, H. H. Quare, Les Officers de "P. A. R. O. L. E." F. H. B. C. J. Fisher, G. P. Valley-field, A. Judd, Old Pick, J. W. S. of H.; Hanger Glen, Jack of Worcester, F. O. B. R. H. C. P. J. Foxford, Junius Junior, E. A. N. Jersey, H. Hancock, Deceon, F. H. Crampton, Eckhout, Glasgow, Pera, I. E. Dell, Z. Z. Jack of Shrewsbury, Stulus, J. T. F., G. J. P., I. B. Pritchard, J. Phenix, Dinkburienis, H. F. B. Wasall, Meleton, R. Fenton, Mrs. Piddoddy, H. M. H., Black Head, W. B. L., are correct. All others are wrong.
SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 689. by Mercator, Mrs. Margate, Marga, T. Lieben, J. E. W. Ferrand, H. P. S. M. D., K. H. S., Highlander, Bumble, Dicky, A. Clerk, Rector, F. T. B. O. P. Q., Alpin, Munro, Diggorry, Medlicus, Philo-Chess, H. P. S., Derevon, Brinkley, T. Derly, H. F. B. Wasall, Jack of Shrewsbury, J. Phenix, Constantine, A. Z. Philo, M. P., Lex, Templar, J. M. T., A. Curate, John Nokes, Porseus, are correct. All others are wrong.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 687.

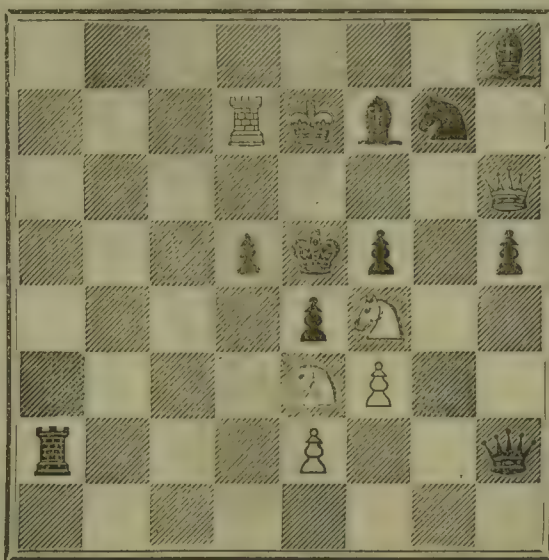
WHITE. 1. Q takes R 2. R to Q Kt 4th
BLACK. 1. R to Q Kt 4th (ch) 2. B takes R, or (a) 4. Kt mates
WHITE. 3. Q to Q 2nd (ch) 4. Kt mates
BLACK. B or Kt takes Q
Q takes K B P
Kt takes Q, or K moves

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 693.
WHITE. 1. R to K 6th 2. Kt to Q B 5th 3. R or Kt mates
BLACK. 1. Kt to Q Kt 6th (best) Anything

PROBLEM No. 690.

By G. DE BOER.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in five moves.

Lively Game in the recent Contest between Messrs. FALKBER and BIND.
(King's Bishop's Opening.)

BLACK (Mr. B.) 1. P to K 4th 2. P to K B 4th 3. K Kt to K B 3rd 4. Castles 5. P to Q B 3rd 6. P to Q Kt 4th 7. P to Q Kt 5th 8. K B to K 2nd 9. P takes P 10. P to Q 4th 11. K B to K Kt 5th 12. Kt to K R 4th 13. P to Q B 4th 14. Q B to K 3rd 15. P takes Kt 16. Kt to Q B 3rd 17. Q R to Q B sq 18. P takes P 19. Q to Q 2nd (a) 20. P takes Q B P 21. Kt to Q 5th
WHITE (Mr. F.) 1. P to K 4th 2. P to K B 4th 3. P to Q 3rd 4. Q B to K Kt 5th 5. Q Kt to Q B 3rd 6. K B to Q Kt 3rd 7. Kt to Q R 4th 8. P to K B 4th 9. Q B takes P 10. P to K 5th 11. Kt to K B 3rd 12. Q B to Q 2nd 13. Castles 14. K Kt to Q 4th 15. Q takes Kt 16. Q R to K sq 17. P to Q B 3rd 18. P takes P 19. P to K R 3rd 20. Kt takes P 21. K B to Q R 4th
BLACK (Mr. B.) 22. Q to Q B 2nd (b) 23. P to K Kt 3rd 24. Kt to K B 4th 25. B to K Kt 4th 26. B takes R (ch) 27. Q to K 2nd 28. Kt to Kt 2nd 29. Q R to Q Kt sq 30. P to K B 4th 31. Q to Q B 2nd 32. P takes Kt P 33. Kt to K sq 34. P to Q R 4th 35. Q R to Q Kt 5th 36. Q to Q Kt 3rd 37. P to Q R 5th (c) 38. R to Q Kt 7th 39. Kt takes Kt 40. K R takes B 41. Q to Q 3rd, take P 42. K R takes Q P Resigns
(a) Threatening to win the Queen, by B to K Kt 5th.
(b) Q to Q B 2nd would have been better.
(c) Black pursues his attack with great spirit, and finishes the game like a master.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

Sir,—I see that one of your correspondents has suggested an alteration in the arrangement of the Chess-men, by making the Bishops and Knights change places. This would, no doubt, have the effect of lowering the mere book-players—at least for some time. The change affects only the openings of the game, which have been so well analysed, that a player with a good memory is enabled to gain an advantage at the outset over another who may be equally strong, but not so well up in the theory. I am not aware that the change will lead to any other advantage; for, after some fifteen or twenty moves, everything will be as of old. If any alteration is to be made, I would suggest what I consider a better—viz., let the Rooks and Bishops change places, which will bring us back to the old Hindu game—the immortal Chaturanga, of unfathomable antiquity. We shall thus have the whole strength of the pieces in the centre; and, if I mistake not, this would lead to openings more powerfully brilliant than any we now possess. Casting, of course, would be done away with, which I should not be sorry for; as it is, after all, but a cowardly manoeuvre on the part of his Majesty. The Oriental people never cast; neither did Charles XII. of Sweden; nor the great Napoleon—at least I should infer so much from his character. By the arrangement I propose the Rooks and Queens rapidly combine to open a powerful attack on the opponent, while the minor pieces lend their aid from the flanks. It is, however, premature to say much on either method till each of them has been thoroughly tested in actual play. Yours truly, D. FORBES.

THE INNS OF COURT AND CHANCERY.

(Continued from page 366.)

Clement's Inn appears to have risen from the ruins of the Monastery of St. Clement, and there the legal settlers courted Themis and Clio, by the fountain of the Danish martyr; but how this society of lawyers became connected with the Inner Temple has not been discovered. Their title seems to begin soon after the Restoration. The "Principal, Antients, and Commoners," who constitute the society, were long readerless, but at length asked the Inner Temple, as a nursing mother, to send them a Reader; which boon that society granted; but we are told in the evidence that "he went out of town without reading;" and this is not surprising, when we learn further on, that the Inner Temple "made no payment to the Reader when appointed,

and that, on the contrary, he paid something to the porters." That payment, if designed to secure the attendance of hearers, ought to have been liberal, because the subject of the reading, it seems, has generally been a new Act of Parliament. In this house, the members are only six in number, and they seem to be very frugal in their dinners, for even on "grand days," the dry Antients are allowed only half-a-pint of wine each. The buildings are so old that they are always wanting repairs, and continually threatening to fall; indeed, it seems as if they would come down like the opusculum before Colonel Crockett, without waiting to be condemned by the surveyor. This remarkable society has no rental, no library, no students, no chapel, nor any chaplain; but there is a reserved vault in the Church of St. Clement Danes, where the Principal and Antients had the privilege of being buried if they wished it.

Then there is Lyon's Inn, where all that was substantial and vital seems to have departed still more completely. Here the members do not even form a convivial party at dinner; indeed, the whole society was found to consist of two members only—two surviving Antients—the last men left; and it is surprising that they escaped the notice of Mr. Barnum. The oldest of these venerable shadows "think" he remembers that the Antients were once five in number, and that he has heard of their dining in a hall a hundred years ago. As there have not been any students for twenty years it has been equally needless to provide mental nourishment. A Reader was seen once in the boyhood of one of the Antients, who gave evidence before the Commissioners. There is a hall, but it is seldom opened; there is no library; there are deeds, but no rents; there is a kitchen, but there are no dinners—not even a cook—so that Lyon's Inn seems to be a body without functions or members.

It would hardly be interesting to glance at the history and the state of the other Inns of Chancery. It will be sufficient to say that none of them appear to be in such a state of decrepitude as the houses just mentioned, but they are equally ineffectual as regards any provisions for promoting the study of the law by their members, most of whom are practising attorneys.

Before reverting to the past, it may be amusing to mention some facts connected with the Inns of Court as they are. Their income, collectively, amounts to £80,000 a year; but the Benchers have, nevertheless, been unable to apply, until recently, any part—and at this time can apply only a few hundreds a year—towards providing legal education. They frankly disclose how their funds are spent. First, there is the maintenance of buildings. The Inner Temple expended in building and repairing chambers, during a period of about thirty years, to June, 1853, nearly £180,000; and, besides that expenditure, there was the magnificent restoration of the church, which cost the Societies of the Inner and the Middle Temple £53,000. The Inner Temple, moreover, will have to expend, in a few years, £100,000 in rebuilding houses that have become unsafe. The whole funded property of the Middle Temple, which in 1854 was about £60,000, is said to be insufficient for the repairs and rebuilding now to be undertaken; and the £7000 a year which the society derives from its rental is exceeded by expenditure. It does not appear that the state of Lincoln's Inn is so rotten in regard to its buildings, but that society expended £88,000 on the noble new Hall and Library, built in 1845. The maintenance of the libraries is another branch of expenditure, but the whole sum which each society can spend upon books seems a trifle compared with that upon bricks. But much heavier than the cost of providing books is that of providing dinners—which, at the Inner and Middle Temple, Lincoln's Inn and Gray's Inn, amounted in 1854 to more than £14,000. In that year upwards of thirteen thousand dinners were eaten in Lincoln's Inn Hall. The salaries of officers cost the Inner Temple nearly £6000 a year, the Middle Temple upwards of £3000, Lincoln's Inn £3600, and Gray's Inn upwards of £2000. The officers of the Temple Church (including the Master and the Reader) cost the united societies more than £2000 a year. It is startling to find such a multiplication of servitors connected with the hall as appears at the Middle Temple, where we have a Chief Butler and Verger, who (it is supposed) is a kind of Symposiarch; a Bench Butler, who is responsible for the wine; a Puisse Bench Butler and Verger; an Assistant Bench Butler; a Bar Butler; a Puisse Bar Butler and Verger; an Assistant Puisse Bar Butler; and an Assistant Butler. So much for expenditure. The income is derived from rental of such chambers as are not appropriated by Benchers of the respective Inns, from fines, funded property, and annual payments by members, and, as already mentioned, amounts to £80,000 a year for the great Inns of Court.

[We this week engrave Views of two Inns of Chancery, referred to at page 366; and Staple Inn, Holborn, traditionally named from having been the inn or hostel of the merchants of the (wool) staple; whither it was removed from Westminster by Richard II., in 1373. It became an Inn of Chancery temp. Henry V.; and the inheritance of it was granted by Henry VIII. to Gray's Inn. The Holborn front (which we engrave) is of the time of James I., and is one of the oldest existing specimens of our metropolitan street architecture.]

THE DEVONSHIRE GEMS.

AMONG the state, splendour, and brilliant displays of wealth and taste at the Coronation of the Emperor of Russia, at Moscow, will, doubtless, be remembered the celebrated suite of jewels worn by the Countess Granville, and known as "the Devonshire Gems." The collection is the property of the Duke of Devonshire, who intrusted the gems to Mr. C. F. Hancock, of Bruton-street, to be set *en suite* as ornaments to be worn upon the above memorable occasion by his Grace's noble relative. Mr. Hancock has accomplished his tasteful work with great success. The difficulty in arranging the gems in such a manner as to bring out their peculiar beauties, and render them the principal objects in the ornamental suite, and at the same time to avoid the heaviness which might be produced from the darkness and opacity of many of them, has been surmounted; and the result has been their disposal in seven ornaments—viz., a Diadem, a Coronet, a Stomacher, a Jewelled Bandeau, a Necklace, a Comb, and a Bracelet—each of which is in itself matchless; while united, they display a concentration of elegance the superiority of which will be apparent to everybody in any degree acquainted with the fine arts, and with the progress of the manufacture of the precious metals in the hands of the best artists. The settings are after the manner of Holbein: they are remarkable for their tracery and the minute delicacy of the component parts, both in design and execution. The successful performance of this most difficult commission has not only established the fact that in this country the arts have of late years attained to a state of perfection unsurpassed at any period since the Renaissance, but that the workmen employed in connection with them are second to none in any country in the world.

The connecting links or bands are most elaborate, and the enamelings, of the brightest colours, yet blending in perfect harmony, and studded with brilliant, assist the general effect in the most felicitous manner: the links are pierced, and are as fine as lacework. Pendants and smaller accessory details are also introduced.

The shape and outline of the Diadem, the Coronet, the Comb, and the Stomacher (the last of Elizabethan pattern) are admirable, and attest the artist's correctness of combination and perfect knowledge of effect in this masterpiece of jewelled decoration. The suite in its present state has been valued at upwards of £20,000.

We now describe each ornament and its several gems:—

THE COMB.

1. An Onyx Cameo, white on a dark ground, head of a Roman lady: antique.
2. A Cameo, white on a dark ground, the head of Leander: a Greek gem, dating about the time of Alexander the Great.
3. A Cameo, white on a dark ground: a fine Greek gem representing the stooping Venus.
4. A Cameo of Charles I., white on a dark ground, the hair relieved with brown, a work of the period.
5. A Cameo, white on a transparent ground, of Roman execution, the head of Medusa.
6. A Cameo, white on a dark ground, a Bacchante and Centaur: Greek production.
7. A very fine Oriental Amethyst Intaglio, bust of the Persian King Shapur I., of the race of the Sassanides, who reigned from A.D. 238 to A.D. 332; the bust has a curled beard, long ringlets of hair, also a tiara ornamented with pearls, and pendants in the ears; there are two lines of inscription in the Sassanian character: these gems are usually found at Bassora and Bagdad, and this is one of the finest specimens.

8. An Onyx Cameo, white on a dark ground, representing a Faun balancing and dancing a young Faun on his right foot: of the best period of Greek art.

THE BANDEAU.

9. A Ruby Intaglio, the head of a Faun crowned with vine; and

10. A Sapphire Intaglio, the head of the Emperor Augustus: both fine Greek gems.

11. An Emerald Cameo, a beautiful head of Medusa: the Roman carving in high relief.

12. Plasma or Root of Emerald, an Intaglio, the bust of Jupiter Serapis, the Egyptian deity, with the Modius on the head: a Roman gem.

13. A very beautiful Oriental Red Sard Intaglio, representing Diomed stealing the Palladium from the Temple of Minerva at Troy: the work of Duiscondus, whose name is engraved in Greek characters upon the gem.

14. A Plasma Intaglio, representing Minerva Victrix and Cupid: of Roman execution.

15. A Jacinth Cameo, face of Silenus: a Greek work of great merit, very spirited in execution, and in high relief.

16. A Sapphire Intaglio, head of a youth: a Roman gem.

17. A Ruby Intaglio, Venus and Cupid: a fine Greek gem, excellently engraved.

THE STOMACHER.

18. A Garnet Cameo, the head of Silenus.

19. A Jacinth Cameo, a finely-executed head of the Medusa: both fine Greek works.

20. A Plasma Intaglio, the head of Minerva: Roman.

21. A Jacinth Intaglio, Hercules strangling the giant Antreus: a Greek work of great merit.

22. A Lapis Lazuli Cameo, portrait of a lady: cinque cento.

23. A Cameo, white on a dark ground, a Roman Emperor, probably Tiberius, sitting on a throne by the side of a veiled female, presenting a sword to the warrior Drusus: of the highest merit, probably Greek.

24. A Cameo, white on a transparent ground, the head of the Emperor Alexander: a fine Greek gem.

25. A Cameo, white on a dark ground, Europa carried off by Jupiter, metamorphosed into a bull, who is swimming in the sea, preceded and followed by Tritons, Dolphins, and Cupids: a cinque cento gem of considerable merit.

26. A Lapis Lazuli Intaglio, the figure of Mars, in his right hand a casket, in his left a sword, at his feet a lion: a Roman work.

27. A Cornelian Intaglio, the head of a Bacchante: of Roman execution.

28. A Cornelian Intaglio, the head of Cupid: a fine Greek gem.

29. A Brown and White Onyx Cameo partly transparent, the head of Minerva: cinque cento.

30. A Cameo, white on a dark ground, a half-length figure of Clotho (with the distaff), the youngest of the three Fates: this is a very beautiful Greek Cameo, from the elegance of the attitude of the figure and the high relief.

31. A fine Red Sard Intaglio, representing Ganymede feeding an Eagle: Roman.

THE NECKLACE.

32. A Red Sard Intaglio, the head of Minerva: Roman.

33. An Onyx Cameo, white on a dark ground, a cinque-cento gem representing a Sacrifice to Hermes by Satyrs and Cupids.

34. Red Sard Intaglio, Dædalus working at his wings: a fine Greek gem.

35. Garnet Intaglio, the head of Æsculapius, the God of Medicine: Greek work.

36. A very beautiful Cinque-Cento Cameo of Queen Elizabeth, white on a dark ground, the hair, edges of the ruffe, and the ornaments



THE DEVONSHIRE GEMS, WORN BY THE COUNTESS GRANVILLE, AT THE RUSSIAN CORONATION:—BRACELET, COMB, DIADEM, CIRCLET, STOMACHER, BANDEAU, AND NECKLACE.

upon the dress, are touched with brown: this is a very fine production by Coldera.

37. A Garnet Intaglio, the head of a Sassanian King, with curled hair and beard, a Bandeau on the head: Sassanian carving.

38. A Garnet Intaglio, the head of Julia Sabina, the wife of the Emperor Adrian: carving of the Roman period.

39. Cinque-Cento Cameo in high relief of Venus and Satyr.

40. A Red Sard Intaglio of Roman execution, the head of Ceres.

41. An exquisitely-carved Cameo, white on a dark ground, representing Venus Victrix, and Cupid presenting her with a helmet: a fine Greek gem.

42. A Cameo of the Emperor Tiberius: a fine Roman gem; outside the border is an inscription in Arabic of a subsequent period.

43. An Onyx Cameo, white on a dark ground, Cupid and Psyche: a carving of the Roman period.

44. A Red Sard Intaglio, the head of Galba, one of the Roman Emperors.

45. A Cameo, white on a dark ground, Venus and Adonis attended with dogs—a Cupid flying in the air carrying a crown: a cinque-cento carving.

46. A Red Sard Intaglio, the head of a Bacchante: a work of early Greek art, and exceedingly curious from its having been carved out with the point of a diamond.

47. A Red Sard Intaglio of Ceres: Roman engraving.

48. An excellent Cinque-Cento Cameo Portrait of Edward VI.; the reverse of this gem has an Intaglio of the same: a remarkably fine Sard Onyx.

49. A Red Sard Intaglio, the head of Mars; and

50. A Red Sard Intaglio, the head of Apollo: two fine Greek gems.

51. An Onyx Cinque-Cento Cameo, white on a dark ground: Mutius Scævola brought before Porsenna. The group consists of four persons—Porsenna, Scævola, and two warriors; the pose of the figures and details of the dress are very beautiful.

52. A Red Sard Intaglio, of Roman execution, the head of Hercules.

THE DIADEM.

53. A Black Onyx Intaglio, of Greek work, representing the Macedonian Soldier who fought in sight of the whole army of Alexander.

54. A Red Sard Intaglio, an excellent Greek gem: the Head of Socrates.

55. An Onyx Intaglio, the Roman Eagle: antique.

56. A Garnet Intaglio, Apollo with the Lyre: fine Greek work.

57. A Cameo, white on a dark ground, of Queen Elizabeth. This ornament is an old locket. It contains two water-colour miniatures, painted by Hilliard—Queen Elizabeth and the Earl of Leicester. This ornament is said to have been worn by the Queen herself. The Cameo is undoubtedly the work of Valerio Vicintini, commonly called Valerio

Billi: the mounting is also by Hilliard, who was an artist and the Court jeweller at that period.

58. An Onyx Roman Intaglio, the Head of Socrates.

59. A Lapis Lazuli Intaglio, the Head of Claudius Caesar.

60. An Onyx Cameo—a Lion, beautifully carved, with a Crescent in the field: a fine Roman work.

61. A Red Sard Intaglio, of Roman production, the Head of Socrates.

62. A Cameo, white on a dark ground, with the hair red—the Head of the Emperor Commodus.

63. A Double Cameo, forming the centre of the Diadem, which has been left in its original setting, of the cinque cento period, the same as 57. The cameo to the front, which is a very fine Greek gem, represents a figure in a chariot with two horses; the effect is almost that of an enamel, the artist having produced a beauty of arrangement in colour very rarely to be met with. The cameo on the reverse is emblematical of the river Arno; this side of the gem is cinque cento.

64. A Cameo, a Roman gem; the head of the Emperor Commodus in his youth.

65. A Garnet Intaglio, the head of Africa, with an elephant's skin covering the head: a Roman engraving.

66. A very fine cinque cento Cameo, representing Henry VIII. and his three children, afterwards Edward VI., Queen Mary, and Queen Elizabeth.

67. A Lapis Lazuli Intaglio, an Eagle sitting upon a Cipus; in the field are two stars and Julius Caesar inscribed: a Roman engraving, probably a seal, such as was used by a citizen of Rome.

68. A Cinque-Cento Cameo: two heads in profile.

69. A fine Greek Cameo, a figure in a chariot drawn by two horses.

70. A Cameo, a Greek emale bust.

71. A Red Sard Intaglio, a fine Greek gem representing a dancing figure of a Bacchante, with drapery and symbols.

72. An Onyx Intaglio, the head of Matilda, wife of Trajan.

73. A Cameo: a reclining figure.

THE CORONET.

74. A Cameo, white on a transparent ground, the bust of Clytia, daughter of Oceanus and Tethys: a very beautiful gem of Greek art.

75. An Oriental Red Sard Intaglio, a dancing Bacchante: a very beautiful Greek Engraving.

76. A Cameo portrait.

77. An Oriental Amethyst Cameo, bust of the Emperor Severus.

78. An Oriental Red Sard Intaglio, draped figure of Thetis, the mother of Achilles, riding upon a sea-horse.

79. A fine Oriental Lapis Lazuli Intaglio, the head of Hercules, covered with the lion's skin: a very finely-executed gem of the best Roman period. On the reverse has been engraved at a subsequent period (about A.D. 400), in Greek characters, the word Abecarcas, together with a Scarabæus, or sacred Egyptian beetle. Antique gems were frequently engraved about this period upon the backs of scarabæi and worn as amulets.

80. A Jacinth Intaglio, of Roman execution: an equestrian warrior.

81. An Amethyst Intaglio, the head of Apollo: a fine Greek gem.

82. A Cameo, head of Artemisa, daughter of Lygdamis, who reigned over Halicarnassus: copied from the coins of Syracuse.

83. A cinque cento Cameo, head of Sappho.

84. A Cameo of the head of Ceres.

85. A beautiful red Sard Intaglio, Achilles at the tomb of Patroclus: a fine Greek gem.

THE BRACELET.

86. A Carbuncle Cameo of the cinque cento period: a portrait unknown.

87. A Carbuncle Intaglio, Terpsichore tuning a lyre.

88. Red Sard Cameo of the cinque cento period: a portrait.

In the accompanying Illustration the Artist has grouped these exquisite works of classic art and modern workmanship in the following order:—At the top, in the centre, is the Bracelet; beneath is the Comb; on the right, the Diadem; and on the left is the Circlet. In the centre of the group is the Stomacher, in front of the Bandeau, and below is the Necklace.



GATEWAY OF STAPLE INN, IN HOLBORN.



NEW INN.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)



NEW CORN-HALL, EAST DEREHAM.

THE NEW CORN-HALL, AT EAST DEREHAM,
NORFOLK.

FOLLOWING the example of other towns in the extensive agricultural county of Norfolk, the inhabitants of Dereham have just erected a Hall for the accommodation of the farmers and merchants who frequent its weekly market. The building is of elegant design, and in its arrangements for comfort, convenience, and general effect is at once a credit to its projectors, and indicates the public spirit of the town and district.

The style of architecture adopted in this new Corn-Hall is Roman.

The east or principal front is composed of a colonnade of Corinthian columns, with a heavy projecting cornice, and surmounted by pilasters and cornice of the same order. The space forming the entrance lobby is inclosed by a pair of ornamental iron gates, and covered by an arch, which, while it forms a feature of the front, is also used to carry the appropriate base and statue of the late Earl of Leicester. The columns, pilasters, and archivaults are of Ancaster stone. The panels are of red brick. The internal dimensions of the Hall are eighty feet by fifty feet, and twenty-seven feet in height from the floor line to the glass ceiling. The whole area of the room is covered in by a wrought-iron roof in one span, with semicircular ribs and principals, which, although pecu-

liarily light in appearance, are of great strength. The outside of the roof is covered with Hartley's patent rough plate-glass. An enriched panelled ceiling of obscured glass, of which the ribs are formed of the tie-beams, will in summer prevent the direct action of the sun's rays into the room, and will also adapt the Hall for a concert, ball, or lecture-room. The floor is of very hard and beautiful wood, and raised by a flight of stone steps from the front: this, with the natural fall of the ground at the west-end, gives sufficient depth to allow of excellent and convenient cellars.

The Hall will hold at least sixty merchants' stands, of which there are already fifty. They are of an original form and construction



THE VULCANITE COURT, AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

being semicircular, on a plan which gives increased space for the merchants without curtailing the size of the room. These stands are nearly all occupied, and the attendance of the farmers and others is large.

Messrs. Goggs, of Swaffham, were the architects, and Mr. Hubbard, of Durham, the builder, of this new Hall. The former has exhibited much taste, and the latter performed his work efficiently and to the full satisfaction of all interested in the success of the undertaking.

A company has been formed, principally of the inhabitants of the town and noblemen and leading agriculturists of the neighbourhood, who, with a capital of £5000, have purchased a block of unsightly old buildings and some land, in a convenient part of the market-place, to complete this handsome Corn Hall.

Foremost among the promoters of this spirited public improvement Mr. Sidney is entitled to honourable mention.

THE VULCANITE COURT AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

THE founders of the Crystal Palace are entitled to high praise for the artistic idea of placing that which is both interesting and capable of classification in a series of courts. An important addition to their number has lately been contributed by Mr. Goodyear, the discoverer of the vulcanization of indiarubber, who has constructed the "Vulcanite Court," the façade of which is engraved upon the preceding page. It is placed in the South Transept Gallery, upon the Terrace side; and whoever is anxious to obtain any just idea of the rapid progress of invention in that which relates to indiarubber, or its appliances, should witness what is here exhibited, more particularly if the desire is to have any conception of the present and future results of the discovery of the vulcanization of indiarubber, and the apparently endless uses to which this material is already, and may be hereafter, applied. When the Vulcanite Court was yet unfinished and unfurnished, we alluded to the wide-spread benefits it was destined to confer upon the public. Already, so far as civilisation extends, there is hardly a nook so obscure, or a person so humble, as not to have been in some degree benefited by it; and few who do not know something of the merits of one of almost the necessities of life—the American indiarubber galoshe, one of the first articles to which the discovery was applied. The same remark is applicable to a vast number of other articles of vulcanised and vulcanite indiarubber. It needs but a glance for the visitor to discover that a far more extensive industry is now opened with this new material, vulcanite, which has grown out of only another phase of vulcanisation. This will not appear so strange to our readers who have not seen these displays if they consider that in this material there is found a substitute for ivory, whalebone, bone, and shell—possessing their valuable qualities without their defects, such as splitting, altering by change of temperature, waste in working, and expensiveness of carving, turning, &c.; when also they consider that these articles are worked without waste of material, and moulded in a soft state with all the facility of wax or dough.

It would occupy considerable space to detail the hundreds of articles exhibited, which, from the new well-known properties of this material, are proved to be unquestionably superior to the same articles heretofore made of ivory, buckhorn, bone, &c. We therefore pass to a brief description of the Court and the main features of the invention.

The Vulcanite Court is about sixty feet in length by eighteen feet in breadth. It is built for the most part, more particularly such portions as are the most ornamental and striking, of the vulcanite, the columns being inlaid in different colours of workmanship, and the signs, lettering, &c., being of the same material. The interior is divided into three compartments—drawing-room, bed-room, and dining-room. These are filled with exquisite works of ornament and utility. The drawing-room is elegantly furnished with all the articles usually found in the most fashionable mansions, added to which there are numbers of others of interest, and entirely new. The jewellery and carving, and the entire requirements of both the gentleman's and lady's toilet, are unexceptionable. The walls are decorated with choice engravings, worked upon vulcanite parchment; and the paintings in oil on vulcanite panels are evidently from the hands of accomplished masters, and are framed in polished or gilded vulcanite frames. In a word, everything that an accomplished resident might require is here found in its place; and while the *tout ensemble* is made simply to represent an elegant suite of apartments, the reflective mind cannot but view it as a unique cabinet in which are tastefully arranged the proofs of that unerring sequence of Providence which finds a substitute at the exact period of the decline or extinction of that which it is intended to supersede. Thus, at a period when the scarcity of whales is an accepted fact, we have here an artificial whalebone, now used almost throughout America, and greatly on the continent of Europe. With the dearth of elephants, and the greater demand for ivory, a fitting and unimpeachable substitute is provided by vulcanite; and so throughout a length and breadth of usefulness of encyclopedian variety.

Amongst the honorary rewards which have noted the advance of this discovery of Mr. Goodyear are the Council Medal of 1851; the Grand Médaille d'Honneur, 1855; the Cross of the Legion d'Honneur, conferred by Napoleon III.; together with various gold and silver medals awarded at exhibitions in America.

EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

THE present Exhibition is above the average, although many works which would have contributed to its éclat have been sent to the Art-Treasures Exhibition at Manchester. The Academy itself is fairly represented, and there are besides many works of the highest excellence and an unusual number full of promise. The figure department is extremely rich, and the increased originality in the choice of subject will supply more than the ordinary number of topics for conversation during the season. The portraits are numerous as ever, and less ridiculously meretricious. Landscape-painters seem to be the only class of artists who do not take kindly to Trafalgar-square: they either overrun other exhibitions or luxuriate in water colours. We forget, however, the sculptors, who seem this year to resent the treatment they receive more than ever.

The artists who have most distinguished themselves in the present Exhibition are Messrs. Cope, MacIse, Dyce, Leslie, Sir Edwin Landseer, Stanfield, Roberts, Knight, Grant, Sir Watson Gordon, Mulready, Millais, Solomon, Faed, Ansdell, Philip, and Wallis. Among the absentees are Sir Charles Eastlake, E. M. Ward, Webster, Elmore, Lee, Charles Landseer, Holman Hunt, and Leighton. Mr. Ward is, of course, engaged either upon his two large works, commemorative of the interchange of visits between Queen Victoria and the Emperor of the French, or at the new Houses of Parliament; and a point of etiquette, which restrains artists from exhibiting the year after their election as Academicians, will excuse the shyness of Mr. Elmore.

The picture which, by its size and animation, almost coerces the first attention, is by Mr. MacIse, R.A., and represents "Peter the Great visited by William III." (78), when the former and several of his suite were engaged working as common shipwrights in the dockyard at Deptford. The young (too young?) Muscovite monarch is giving a rough hearty welcome to the English King, while still half kneeling over an immense piece of oak which he has nearly sawn through. Some of his brawny courtiers take sidelong and somewhat savage glances at William, while others continue to brandish their tools with formidable violence. The drinking and smoking propensities of the Russians are rendered sufficiently obvious. We know that Peter himself set his followers a good example in this respect; and his own particular supply placed on the capstan proves the artist has not forgotten that part of his reputation. Another of his foibles is hinted at in the group of stereotyped ladies behind, who have evidently arranged their hair with a very large-toothed comb. His semi-Oriental taste is also suggested by the richly-dressed negro, the grinning dwarf, and the intelligent monkey. Mr. MacIse is, however, far more successful with the hero of Macaulay than with the hero of Voltaire. William peers from under the shadows of his hat with an impassable yet observant concentrateness of manner, and a rigidity of the whole of his slender figure, which is highly characteristic, and not, in this instance, offensive—seeing that, although he may be taciturn, a slight smile plays about his mouth; and he was not only familiar with Peter from frequent visits, but also acquainted personally with him in Holland, when the Czar worked in the dockyard at Saardam. The King is attended by Lords Car-

marthen and Shrewsbury. A pleasant reminiscence of Evelyn is awakened by the wheelbarrow on the right. Some sprigs of holly are clinging to it; and in Evelyn's "Diary" we read that one of the amusements of the eccentric and wilful Peter was to demolish a "most glorious and impenetrable holly hedge," by being dragged through it on a wheelbarrow. It will be remembered that the Czar hired Evelyn's house, "Saye's Court," at Deptford, and that the author of "Sylvia" was very much mortified by the damage done not merely to his house, but to the garden which Evelyn planted so scientifically and kept in such fine order. The picture is crowded with a thousand other accessories, being for the most part the multifarious paraphernalia of shipbuilding. The lavishing of this wealth of resource constitutes, however, the chief defect of the picture. The difficulty of concentrating the attention is further increased by every separate object being painted with equal force. Colour is also everywhere crude and unqualified by general tone. Indeed a footlight effect seems to glare upon the whole; and this, together with the general *mise en scène*, the attitudinising, and the painted faces, would lead us for a moment to fancy we were assisting at a representation of "L'Etoile du Nord," and that this incident was included. For another work by Mr. MacIse we have, however, nothing but wonder and admiration. "The Story of the Conquest" (1159), in forty-two pencil-drawings on tinted paper, heightened with white, in the Architectural-room, is the first great art-epic which has appeared in this country. From the identity of subject, the famous "Bayeux Tapestry" will recur to the memory; and, in correctness of antiquarian detail, that series is rivalled by these drawings, though they bear no further resemblance than does the frieze of the Parthenon to the Nineveh marbles. Here the faults of Mr. MacIse's painting are absent, while his fertility of invention, power of drawing, and perfect command of the figure, are marvellously displayed. We could wish, if the task were not too gigantic, that this noble series was to be reproduced in fresco (say simply *en grisaille*) in some national hall or gallery, that we might point to at least one mighty monument of art which would bear comparison with those great works of similar character which adorn the public buildings of Berlin, Munich, and Dresden. Such encouragement would soon remove our lamentable dearth of good figure-draughtsmen.

Mr. Cope, R.A., exhibits his large and remarkable picture "The Departure of a Puritan Family for New England" (503). The artist has adhered to history in making the "Pilgrim Fathers" embark from Delft Harbour, for they were not permitted the means of expatriation from England. It is not, indeed, generally known, but in the year of Penry's martyrdom they petitioned to go out to the New World, but in vain. Two sailors are in the act of shoving off one of the *Mayflower's* boats, with "Freedom of Worship" inscribed on its flag—the boat being filled with the faithful "separatists." Along the beach, the relatives they are leaving behind kneel in prayer with their beloved pastor, who with upraised eyes and hands commends the voyagers to the protection of Him who "holds the sea in the hollow of His hand." A few Dutch friends and domestics who have followed them from Leyden are placed with nice feeling a little apart. The whole scene is realised with singular propriety and a refined perception of the pathetic. The emotion is admirably varied according to the difference of sex, age, and situation. This is especially conspicuous in the departing families. The knowledge of, and sympathy with, the workings of the human heart here observable are highly honourable to Mr. Cope. Not less so are his two charming domestic subjects—"Morning Games" (172) and "Afronted" (394)—both showing a natural and thoroughly English love of children and their ways. Mr. Cope, in order to obtain texture, appears to load his canvas with white and paint thinly over it, the result being neither a chalky nor a creamy effect, but something between both.

The subject of an extraordinary picture by Mr. Dyce, R.A.—"Titian Preparing to Make his First Essay in Colouring" (107)—is founded upon the authority of Carlo Ridolfi, who states in "Le Maraviglie dell'Arte" that Titian, when a little boy, gave the earliest indication of his future eminence as a colourist by drawing a Madonna, which he coloured with the juices of flowers; but we suspect the story is too poetical to be true. The incident is very naturally rendered. The incipient colourist is absorbed in the problem of how he shall extract the colours from the basket of flowers he has collected, and his enthusiasm is nicely expressed in his dilated nostril, set lips, full fixed eye, and unconscious boyish attitude. The drawing of the picture is extremely accurate; but its elaborate details—the boy's dress, the statue, the partly-barked stump on which it stands, the flowers, every leaf on the trees, and, we may almost add, every blade of grass—are more marvellous in the closeness of their imitation than anything we have been of late accustomed to see, even on the walls of the Academy. The result may well be a little hard, and we find the tone somewhat leaden in hue.

A picture by Mr. Mulready, R.A., "The Young Brother" (138), has been, we learn with pleasure, "painted in pursuance of his will for the Gallery of Pictures presented to the nation by the late Mr. Vernon." A similar picture by Mr. Mulready is in the Sheepshanks Collection. The subject, though simple enough, is in its homely pure feeling very characteristic of this eminent painter. The elder brother and sister are represented, the one playfully tickling, and the other caressing, their "young brother," who raises his shoulder and "cuddles" in his sister's neck for protection, while his sweet, innocent face is radiant with childish glee. The colouring is extremely bright and beautiful, and broader than usual. The lovely face of the child, surrounded with the glory of his golden hair, the pearly gradations of the girl's back, and the clear purity of the general tone, really cannot be described.

Mr. Millais, A.R.A., exhibits a work much larger than his former pictures, and it will probably excite even more than customary controversy. The subject is taken from the metrical romance of Sir Ysumbras, and is entitled "A Dream of the Past" (283). The delight of the old Knight, at relieving the distress of the two children who could not pass the flooded stream, by mounting them with him on his immense and famous horse, yeleft "Graund Destriere," is admirably marked in every wrinkle of his weather-beaten face. We are engraving this picture, and shall, therefore, have a better opportunity of discussing it at length. Another picture by Mr. Millais will unite most suffrages. Its subject, "The Escape of a Heretic, 1559" (408), is founded on fact. A poor young woman, condemned to be burnt, is already dressed in the *auto-da-fé* brimstone-coloured habiliment—dancing devils, frizzling heretics, flames and all, just as described in "Gil Blas." A few straw stalks on the floor further suggest her doom. Her lover has, however—in the dress of a familiar of the Most Holy Inquisition, with his hood drawn, and dagger in hand—introduced himself into her cell; has set upon, bound hand and foot, and gagged with his own rosary, the Confessor who with another has charge of the poor condemned creature; and he is now in the act of covering his beloved with the Dominican habit of her gaoler. Her unutterable gasping joy at recognising her lover, and the ecstasy with which she falls into his arms, contrasted with the determination in his sharp-cut nostril and knit brow, and the intense anxiety of his "Hush! for your life!" which you can almost hear as he leads her forth to save her (in which he happily succeeded), are expressed with extraordinary power. His quality may be observed in the embroidered velvet sleeves and lace ruffles of his upraised arms. Some parts of the mere imitation, the feet for example, are painted, we had almost said, unpleasantly natural. "News from Home" (60) is a little picture, also by Mr. Millais, with one of the 42nd Highlanders reading a letter while on duty in the trenches.

The single contribution by Mr. Leslie, R.A., is rather cold and dry in colour, and consequently poor in effect. But though the handling also is less spirited and descriptive than in pictures we have seen from Mr. Leslie's pencil, still no painter proves more convincingly that the value and vitality of a picture does not consist in its technicalities. The genial refined sympathies, the nice observation of character, and the kindly humour which underlie all Mr. Leslie's works immediately make themselves felt. They do not, moreover, seem the result of a process of thought, suggesting the "cleverness" of the artist, but rather the unconscious productions of instinct, which often means genius. The subject of Mr. Leslie's picture this year is "Sir Roger de Coverley in Church" (213). The worthy Knight, although occasionally surprised into a nap himself, would upon recovering out of it stand up, as we see him in the picture, with all the primness imaginable, and look about him, and, if he saw anybody else asleep, would

either wake them himself or send his footman to them. The awkwardness of the footman under the general gaze; the sunken figure of the sleeping booby in his stiffly-starched and distended Sunday smock-frock which he put on an hour before; the parson who was not allowed to preach his own sermon; the sly observant face of the *Spectator*, seen over the high sides of Sir Roger's pew; the affected gravity of that part of the congregation under their landlord's eye, particularly of the man standing up and listening so ostentatiously, being no doubt in arrears with his rent; and the open tittering of the rest, not forgetting the children who, in the general disturbance, are boldly following with their eyes the flashing flight of the swallow that has flown in at the window;—all these, and many other subtle traits, could not be painted so exquisitely in mere words, even by Addison himself.

Among the works produced by artists who have not yet acquired academic honours, we are inclined to think "Waiting for the Verdict" (562), by Mr. Solomon, the most admirable. It is not a little remarkable that, after the *insouciant* existence this artist has led, he could settle down and concentrate his energies upon so serious a subject, and represent, with unvarnished plainness and manly power, some of the sternest and most harrowing emotions which can suffuse the eyes with tears or writhen on the quivering lips. We shall engrave this fine picture, and therefore have another opportunity of doing justice to it. Our notice will be resumed in our next number.

EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER-COLOURS.

THIS Exhibition opened on Monday week to the public with a more than usually attractive display. There is, to us, no sight of the season more truly delightful than that to be enjoyed at the galleries of the two Societies of Painters in Water-Colours in Pall-mall. These exhibitions come heralding, as it were, the charms nature is at this season so rapidly unfolding. Painting in water-colour, also, helps us, we think, to realise all the various forms of inviting loveliness—the freshness and brilliancy, the vivacity and variety—of nature much more easily than its venerable parent oil-painting. And as for the representation of aerial effects, the sense of atmosphere, and the varied depths of distance, there is no comparison between these rival branches of art. The expectation of the gratification we derive from this source was, however, somewhat diminished this year in respect to the present Exhibition, for we knew that there was not much to look for from many of its members. They are no longer young, and may well be allowed to rest content with their well-earned reputation. Then, death has removed, during the year, two members of this Society—Mr. Richter and Mr. Frederick Nash. The dead leaves, however, of departed seasons but fertilise the soil for renewed and increased abundance. And here, in like manner, we find that the recollection of that well-known artist, Mr. J. D. Harding, and the recent reception of Mr. Samuel Read into the Society, together supply the place of the departed. The latter artist, by-the-by, being a new comer, we were desirous to con over his credentials; and were happy to find them, as seen in Mr. Read's large representation of the "Interior of Milan Cathedral" (19), exceeding our expectations. As we intend to engrave this work, we shall have another opportunity of doing justice to its merits. We may mention here also, lest our notice appear incomplete, that the same remark applies to the following pictures—"Evening Hour" (178), by Carl Haag; "At the Fountain" (217), by Mr. Topham; "Winter—Sheep-feeding" (42), by Mr. Duncan; "A View on the Lago Maggiore" (98), by Mr. W. C. Smith; "Old Bridge at Dolwyddelan" (144), by Mr. Jenkins; and "Gipsies—Twilight" (268), by Mr. Dodgson.

Carl Haag, judging from the number of his works this year, seems to have reserved them for one overpowering display. If only half the pictures now exhibited are the fruits of his winter residence in Rome, they evince indefatigable diligence. But the noble presence, the grand features, the truth to Italian character of all these heads, glowing in the light of the sunny south, unmistakably prove their origin. As for their manipulation, it is almost incredible that such breadth (united with fine modelling), such depth, such feeling for relief, such freedom of handling and rich power of colour can be obtained by simple wash of water-colour. Here is little of what some think the illegitimate use of body-colour, and yet the lights almost equal in force the brilliancy of oil-impasto, and the purity of tones in the shade rival the the liquid depths of varnish glazing. We scarcely know among the numerous grand forms exhibited by Carl Haag where to choose, but we confess we should like to carry off the "Sabine Lady" (273) bodily. And yet the queenly brow, the latent fire smouldering under the long eyelashes, the proud curl of the lip, and the dignified accent of the chin restrain our audacity; albeit the whole is softened by a smile—no, not a smile, but a sweet capability of smiling—playing about the undulating lips. Some, however, would admire still more the "Ischian Peasant Girl" (71), with her very remarkably picturesque costume, so capably painted. Turning our unwilling eyes from these and the rest of the beauties, what an extraordinary head is that of the "Old Pilgrim!" (No. 112). It is almost as broad and luminous as fresco. What devotion there is in the upturned eye! How cruelly time has furrowed the brow, and how the veins wander over the temples as if the blood had forgotten the straight torrent rush of youth and now creeps slowly, and with uncertainty through the vale of years.

Mr. Lewis, the President, exhibits a work which, in the perfectly marvellous elaboration of all the nicest minutiae of its detail, surpasses if possible even his former feats of imitation. The picture is entitled "Hareem Life" (302), and represents a lady reclining on a couch with a female attendant waiting her pleasure. The English type of the lady's face and her want of beauty, partly destroy the illusion of the scene and the Oriental character which all the accessories so startlingly realise. But (whether right or wrong) the attention is soon drawn from the face and absorbed by that flashing diamond head-dress—so cunningly forced in effect by the manner in which the tone of the face is kept down. Then, with increasing astonishment at the illusive power, you examine successively the sheen of silk, the green and golden light of peacocks' feathers, the most gorgeous and intricate patterns of India shawls, and a great variety of other textures; till, bewildered with admiration, you allow your eye to rest on that quiet breadth of wall; when, lo! as the pupil of the eye dilates, you find it covered with the most curious and beautiful tracery imaginable, and with a quiet gleaming of gold quite ineffable in its truth of effect. Few but artists, also, will fully appreciate the faithfulness of the reflection of the attendant in the glass—perfect as it is in drawing, the just perspective diminution, and the nicely-observed inclination of the glass. In pictures of this class, moreover, in which surface imitation is carried to great perfection, it will be remembered, the shaded passages are rarely well given; here, however (and we have not seen it so observable in Mr. Lewis's pictures before), we find the crowning charm of correct chiaroscuro. To be just, we must take exception to the opaque leaden tones of the face of the lady reclining.

Another extraordinary picture, though of a totally different and more orthodox order of excellence, is contributed by Mr. F. W. Burton—"Faust's First Sight of Margaret" (130). The spectator's "first sight" of Margaret is, it must be confessed, somewhat affected by the extreme quaintness of her dress, which, though quite correct to the time and place, is, to unaccustomed eyes, at least peculiar; inasmuch as it being drawn in twice, her person appears to have two waists, like the body of some insects. We believe that, at Salzburg, there are still some remains of this grotesque costume. Faust leaning forward, after Margaret has broken from him, in order to prolong the glimpse he has caught, is finely conceived, but the consequent foreshortening of his body, together with the ruffling of his mantle, have a slightly awkward effect. Faust is, perhaps, also scarcely handsome enough, or else he has been cheated in every way in his compact with the Devil. We hardly mean these remarks, however, as objections, and beyond them we have nothing but unqualified praise to bestow. The face of Margaret is a most exquisite study of delicate gradation and expression, and full of maidenly modesty and saintly sweetness. It reminds us of those lines which old Marlowe makes *Faustus* break out with at sight of *Helen*, commencing—

Oh, thou art fairer than the evening air,
Clad in the beauty of a thousand stars.

And what an admirable foil to this is the fiendish grin of Mephistopheles! The background, with the old Leipsic buildings, is happily conceived. Indeed drawing, light and shade, colour, style—all are most masterly.

Mr. Topham has this year, by his increased fidelity to unsophisticated nature, made an advance which will render him a still greater favourite with the public. His faces are less idealised and generalised, and we forget the artist more in his works. "A Zouave's Story of the War" (24), for instance, is full of character, and is besides admirably composed. The fiery Zouave has returned to his native Brittany, and is relating to eagerly-listening family and friends, with an enthusiasm finely conveyed in his expression and the clutch of his right hand, some incident in the war in which he was evidently personally engaged. The same truthfulness is observable in his "Village Musicians—Brittany" (244).

It is a fashionable theory just now that there is a great deal of the wandering "vagabond" element in the artistic temperament. If so, Mr. Oakley, judging from his sympathies, must be largely endowed with that temperament, for nearly all his pictures represent Italian organ-boys or gipsy-girls. However this may be, the painter's works are artistic in treatment, whatever his temperament; witness that bright smile joined to the earnest entreaty conveyed in the words "Ah! Signora" (170) of that vagrant (in eyes of beadedness) hurdy-gurdy player. The other specimens of the same class are nearly as good. No. 227, though an entirely different subject, is pleasing and pretty, and No. 251, with the somewhat affected title of "Les Regrets," simple and natural.

Mr. Gilbert, in "The Duchess Reading 'Don Quixote'" (86), gives us an excellent specimen of his dashing bravura of execution. The boldness with which opaque and transparent colours are applied almost indiscriminately will make less clever men stand aghast. The artist did not, of course, aim at conveying extreme subtlety of expression into the face as Leslie would have done, but what he did aim at he has achieved most successfully—viz, painting a pleasing lady with sufficient Spanish character, dressed in black (nicely set off by the dull red background), with some rich carving, &c., the whole forming a picturesque and masterly painting.

Mr. W. Goodall has made progress this year. There is less strain after prettiness, and he is altogether more original. The little boy weeping and dragging his satchel unwillingly after him in "Going to School" (8) is capital; and in "Caught by the Tide" (150) its vigorous action and its realisation of the scene show much dramatic power.

Mr. Riviere, also, has made progress but from the opposite direction. That is to say his faces are more agreeable and natural. Nos. 38 and 194, by this artist, are both excellent.

Mr. Joseph Nash, in all his pictures, is romantic and picturesque, and devoted to the times of "cavalier and dame." His painting is remarkably solid and rich in effect, and finished in execution. A capital specimen of his style is "A Summer Afternoon's Diversion on the Terrace, Bramshill, Hants" (No. 188). The diversion consists in pairs of cavaliers successively fencing in shirt-sleeves, while other parties of both ladies and gentlemen lazily look on from different parts of the terrace.

Mr. Alfred Fripp, like Mr. Haag, has brought from Rome several excellent subjects, evidently painted on the spot.

The works of Miss Gillies with great merit, yet tend to over-elaboration. The faces are worked up till the local flesh colour is lost, and till it becomes much too heavy in tone.

The great charm of the numerous and excellent landscapes always found in this Exhibition would have claimed our consideration first, but that there is so remarkable an improvement in the figure department that we gave it the precedence which its superior difficulty claims. We shall return to the landscapes next week.

EXHIBITION OF THE NEW SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER-COLOURS.

THIS Exhibition opened, with that of the original society, on Monday week. The salient feature observable in this year's display is a marked improvement in the choice of subject. The commonplace and hackneyed themes generally chosen by English artists have rendered a change of this kind highly desirable. The absence of any restriction to his choice or fetters to his free will, such as the religious requirements of the Church threw around the old masters, should be esteemed by the modern artist as his noblest birthright, and ought to incite him to aim at the elevation and extension of the moral and intellectual influence of his art. There is no reason why an exhibition of pictures should not be as instructive as amusing, and an unrivalled means of improving time as well as of passing it. An artist may do this also as well by stooping as by soaring. An example of this is afforded by Mr. Wehnert in "A New Pupil for John Pounds." As, however, we purpose engraving this picture we shall have another opportunity of illustrating our meaning. Besides Mr. Wehnert, other artists show, as will be seen in our notice, the same effort at originality in different directions.

Mr. Corbould, in variety of "gifts and graces," is, we think, entitled to rank in this branch of art first among his contemporaries. His drawing is correct, firm, and bold; his finish is obtained by a most dexterous style of hatching; and his colour is variegated, yet harmonious—rich in hue, and intense in tone. In respect of subject his mind appears to be one vast storehouse of the most picturesque and romantic materials, which his ready, lively fancy can arrange and combine in exhaustless kaleidoscope variety. His principal work exhibited this year proves, moreover, that he is almost as original in observation of every-day fact as he is in the flights of his poetical fancy. The subject of this picture is "Scene at a Prussian Fair: the Birthday of the King, Frederick William IV." (82). Our space will not permit an attempt at describing the motley and diversified groups assembled at the fair. Suffice it to say that the local and national characteristics, some of which are very humorous, are faithfully preserved; and, though with less satire, and less powerful suggestiveness of noise and movement, it almost equals in inventive confusion Hogarth's "Southwark Fair," and his "March to Finchley." We may venture to hint, however, that a greater breadth and space of light thrown on some part of the picture would have increased its vivacity and pictorial effect. "The Fatal Meeting" (8) from Rogers's "Italy," representing the revelation of Imelda to Paolo, is in Mr. Corbould's better-known style; the costumes and trappings are exceedingly rich. The fun and *agaceries* in the two clever pictures, "Who is it?" (315), and its companion and sequel, "Murder! Fire! Thieves!" (321) are very charming.

Mr. Louis Haghe is picturesque and rich in effect as ever, and, without the daintiness of handling, the fancy and refinement of colour, of Mr. Corbould, is rather more vigorous and masculine, and has also great command over artistic resources and appliances. His large work, No. 71, is recommended by an original choice of subject. We read in A. Michiels's "Histoire de la Peinture Flamande Hollandaise" that, "towards the end of the sixteenth century, the painter Cornelius de Vroom embarked for Spain with several of his religious pictures, in the hope of disposing of them there. When nearing the Spanish coast the vessel was wrecked, but Vroom and the crew were enabled to reach a rock near the coast of Portugal. Parts of the wreck, with the works of Vroom, were driven on shore, and found by some monks whose convent was near the spot." The collecting of the monks in their cloisters to unpack and examine the pictures is the incident represented. There is much accident in the disposition of the monks, yet they seem many of them merely "posed," and somewhat lacking vitality. The light pouring through the low wide arch gives great breadth, and, at the same time, admirably relieves the group of monks. To complete the story—the monks concluded from these works that the crew of the unfortunate vessel must have been Christians, and not Moorish pirates; and thereupon sent a boat, which found and saved them. We may add also that Vroom found his way to Lisbon; and there he was engaged to paint the tempest he had witnessed, and succeeded so well that he afterwards applied himself entirely to painting sea-pieces and storms. Mr. Haghe's next picture is very truthful in effect, and full of local character. It represents a public "Letter-writer at Rome" (97), in

one of the arches of the lower story (or rather a portion of the arch, for they are half-buried in the street) of what was once the immense theatre built by Augustus, and dedicated to the young Marcellus. Of the noble portico Augustus added, and to which he gave the name of his sister Octavia, Mr. Haghe has also given us the remains in No. 106.

A large and remarkable picture by Mr. Henry Warren (the President of the Society) represents "A Street in Cairo, with a Marriage Procession" (218). The whole work has that Oriental *vraisemblance* for which this artist is well known—particularly for his rendering of the atmospheric phenomena of Eastern countries. Here, however, we may venture a remark which appears to us to apply to this fine performance. It will be observed that the whole of the narrow street, filled by the procession, is flooded, or rather suffused and permeated, with light, as if the rays proceeded from all directions—for a cast shadow is scarcely perceptible thrown at any angle. Now, without wishing to represent Mr. Warren as the "shadowless man," we know that in our own climate, and in all the west of Europe, the more brilliant the light the more cutting and decided the shadow. And in respect to the East, recent authorities, such as Hunt, Lewis, and Seddon—authorities which travellers assure us should supersede all others—tell us that this effect is still more observable where the atmosphere is so much thinner. In Mr. Warren's picture we admit that the sun's rays are not actually represented, that the atmosphere being confined may be much more dense, and that there will be a great deal of reflected light from the white dresses; still we suspect that, for the sake of breadth, which is evidently aimed at by the introduction of the dark sides of the shop, which force this effect, there is a slight departure from nature in this diffusion of light.

"The Mermaid's Well" (200), from Scott's "Bride of Lammermoor," proves Mr. Absolon has made a great advance in his figure-painting. We shall, however, engrave this work, and therefore have another opportunity of referring to it. There is a nameless charm and grace in "Praise God, from whom all blessings flow" (155). We might imagine the Vicar of Wakefield in the pulpit, and we think we could pick out his daughters. A "Peat Field, near Capel Arthor, North Wales" (92), even without the figures would be delightful—it is so clear, fresh, and bright. You might almost fancy you sniff the fragrant air. Its pure and unclouded washes of floating colour contribute to this effect. But his very facility has tempted the artist to leave his work rather unfinished. Still there is no doubt that these flat washes show the true and proper capabilities of water-colour—its gaiety, its freshness, its luminous power, and its pearly lights—more than any other method of manipulation.

Mr. Kearney, in "Love's Young Dream—an Incident in the Early Career of Van Dyke" (41), has, besides fine chromatic feeling, higher technical qualities, such as depth and richness of tone and unity of effect. The faces are, however, somewhat slighted.

We have to charge Mr. Mole with a little of this disregard of the face, but he may justly plead that his subjects are more simple and unambitious. Apart from this few artists are more versatile, for the general effect of his figures and their landscape background—or rather accompaniments, for we scarcely know which is entitled to the most consideration—are equally meritorious. No. 249 is a good example of this artist, and we have the artist's permission to engrave No. 123.

"A Secret" (140), one little girl whispering another, by Miss Farmer, is beautiful in its pearly flesh tints, and has charming vivacity of light and expression. The sunniness of another picture (No. 283) by this lady fairly entitled it to a better place.

Mr. Lee gives us some honest, sturdy, tanned, and healthy country-folk. Here are no milkmaids from the drawing-room, nor rustics from the ballet. The brawny arms of that chubby milkmaid in "The Sudden Thought" (57) would be formidable to some of us Londoners of the sterner sex, were not her smile, though shy, full of good nature. No. 107 is equally natural.

"La Belle Jardinière" (32) is the best painting by Mr. Bouvier, and would figure well on a Sevres vase. The stipple and softening off of the flesh is out of keeping with the more forcible treatment of the drapery. The bright tone of the upper part is, however, very pleasing, and the face undeniably pretty, though insipid. By-the-by, where is Miss Setchell?—it is becoming a "Momentous Question."

The landscapes, &c., in this Exhibition we reserve the consideration of till next week.

ROYAL INSTITUTION.—On Friday evening (last week) Captain John Grant made some observations on the application of heat to domestic purposes, and explained the plans recently contrived by himself for the application of heat to Military Cookery. The first portion of his subject was very briefly treated. Captain Grant exhibited a model of an open stove, extensively used in Brussels, which projects from the fireplace, and radiates heat from the sides and top, at the same time that it possesses the English requisite of presenting a cheerful-looking fire. This stove has also the important advantage of preventing the chimney from smoking. An economical stove for the poorer classes was exhibited, in which there is an arrangement for baking, boiling, and roasting, by means of a small fire inclosed in iron plates, the heat from which is carried by a flue round the top of the oven, instead of the bottom as usual; and by the introduction of a thick tile the heat is communicated to the bottom. The economical application of heat to military cookery was illustrated by several models of cooking apparatus, contrived by Capt. Grant, which have been practically applied with great advantage at Aldershot. The plan, in its rude form, as adapted for campaigning, is to dig a long trench about a foot wide, at one end of which a chimney may be constructed of sods of turf piled one upon another, with a hole in the centre. On the top of the trench iron plates are placed with holes, into which camp-kettles will fit, and the fire is lighted in the trench; the top of which being covered by the camp-kettles, there is a good draught established through the chimney. By this contrivance a number of camp-kettles may be effectually heated with a small consumption of fuel. At Aldershot the same principle is carried out in a more finished manner. There is a brick-work trench and movable fire-bars, and an ash-pit; and a well-constructed chimney in the centre serves to make a draught in two directions. The iron plates and the camp-kettles are larger, and the heat thus generated is so great that when the ash-pit is not cleared the thick iron fire-bars have been occasionally melted like lead. Captain Grant said that with this cooking apparatus dinners for 23,000 men have been cooked with an expenditure of fuel of only half a pound to a man. By a recent contrivance baking has also been effected by placing the oven in an enlargement of the chimney. Another contrivance suitable for campaigning is a portable cooking canteen, by means of which, with the aid of a small quantity of patent fuel, a soldier's ration of meat and vegetables may be cooked in half an hour.

THE SPEAKER AND THE SPEAKERSHIP.

SINCE the year 1760, when Mr. Arthur Onslow resigned the Speakership which he had filled during the entire reign of King George III., in five successive Parliaments, embracing the unparalleled period of thirty-three years, down to the resignation of Mr. Shaw Lefevre, no less than ten Speakers in succession have filled the chair of the House of Commons, all of whom, with the single exception of Mr. Cornwall, have been rewarded for their services with a Peerage. It will be seen that, as there have been ten Speakers in the century, the average tenure of office has been as nearly as possible ten years apiece. The list is as follows:—

1. Sir John Cust, M.P. for Grantham, elected in 1761, on the opening of the first Parliament of King George III., and rechosen in 1768. He resigned, on the ground of ill health, Jan. 17, 1770, and was rewarded with the Barony of Brownlow, which was conferred upon his eldest son in 1776.

2. Sir Fletcher Norton, Bart., M.P. for Guildford, chosen Jan. 23, 1770, and rechosen in the Parliament of 1774. He retired in 1780, and soon after was created Lord Granley.

3. Mr. Charles Wolfran Cornwall, M.P. for Winchester, elected on the assembling of the new Parliament in 1780, and rechosen in 1781, when he sat as member for Rye. He died during his tenure of the Speakership, Jan. 2, 1789.

4. Mr. William Windham Grenville (afterwards Lord Grenville), M.P. for Buckinghamshire. He was elected on Mr. Cornwall's death, Jan. 5, 1789, and resigned his Speakership in the following June.

5. The Right Hon. Henry Addington, then M.P. for Devizes, was chosen Speaker June 8, 1789, and was re-elected in the Parliaments of 1790 and 1796. In January, 1801, Mr. Addington was chosen the first Speaker of the United Kingdom, the Act legalising the union of the English and Irish Parliaments having been passed in the July previous. Mr. Addington resigned his office on the 10th of February following, and in the course of a few weeks became Prime Minister and Chancellor of the Exchequer. He was not, however, elevated to the Peerage as Viscount Sidmouth until the year 1805.

6. Sir John Mitford, M.P. for Beeralston, elected Feb. 11, 1801; resigned Feb. 9, 1802, on being made Lord Chancellor of Ireland, and raised to the Barony of Redesdale.

7. The Right Hon. Charles Abbot, M.P. for Helstone, elected Feb. 10, 1802, and rechosen by a new Parliament in the following November; as also again in 1806, 1807, and 1812. He retired in June, 1817, having held the Speakership fifteen years, and was created Lord Colchester.

8. The Right Hon. Charles Manners Sutton (then M.P. for Scarborough, but afterwards member for the University of Cambridge), was elected Speaker in June, 1817, and rechosen on five other different occasions—viz., in 1819, 1820, 1826, 1830, 1831, and 1833. He was proposed a seventh time in Feb. 1835, but defeated by his successor, and soon afterwards elevated to the Viscounty of Canterbury, of which see his father was formerly Archbishop.

9. The Right Hon. James Abercromby, M.P. for Edinburgh, elected Feb. 19, 1835. In this contest Mr. Abercromby had 316 votes, Sir Charles Manners Sutton recording 300. It is stated that on this occasion the House of Commons presented the largest assemblage of members that was ever drawn together, no less than 622 having voted in the division lists, besides several members who left the House without recording their sentiments. Mr. Abercromby was re-elected in 1837, but resigned, on the plea of ill health, in May, 1839, when he was rewarded with the Barony of Dunfermline.

10. The late Speaker, the Right Hon. Charles Shaw Lefevre, M.P. for North Hants, elected May 27, 1839, in opposition to the late Right Hon. Henry Goulburn; again chosen, without a contest, in 1841, 1847, and 1852; and elevated to the Peerage as Viscount Eversley on his resignation in March, 1857.

From the above statistics it will be seen that the late Speaker's tenure of office, which was within two months of eighteen years, has exceeded in duration that of every other Speaker in the last century, being about three months longer than that of the late Sir Charles Manners Sutton. Our readers may possibly remember a statement made in 1852 by Sir Robert Harry Inglis, in proposing the re-election of the right hon. gentleman, to the effect that, up to that date, Mr. Shaw Lefevre had sat in the chair no less than thirteen hundred times in the discharge of his official duties since his first election in 1839.

We may be forgiven for adding at the present moment the following extract from Townsend's "History of the Commons," in reference to the subject on which we are speaking:—"With the Revolution commenced the real importance of the Speaker of the Lower House in rank, character, and consideration. From that auspicious era he has taken his proper station in the British Constitution. Ever since the statute 1 William and Mary, cap. 21, he has taken his place next to the Peers of Great Britain, both in and out of Parliament; he is always so ranked in all public documents and commissions, and he has this precedence at her Majesty's council-table. To secure his perfect independence of party he ceased, at the beginning of King George III.'s reign, to hold any office under the Crown; Mr. Speaker Onslow setting the example, to which his successors have always since adhered. His strict impartiality, and his acquaintance with Parliamentary precedents, have been secured by an almost fixed tenure of office, and his arduous duties have almost invariably been rewarded with a coronet at the close of a long service." The following summary of the office and duty of the Speaker is taken from Haydn's invaluable "Manual of Dignities":—"This great and independent officer is chosen by the House of Commons from among its own members, subject to the approval of the Sovereign, and holds his office until the dissolution of the Parliament by which he was elected. As Chairman of the House, his duties are the same as those of any other President of a deliberative assembly. He is always a member of the Privy Council, and is entitled to rank immediately after Barons, and before the Commissioners of the Great Seal. Generally speaking, the business of the House cannot be transacted in the absence of the Speaker; although to this rule there was an exception in the year 1606, when, during the illness of a Speaker, a prisoner was released from the custody of the House. He reads to the Sovereign the occasional petitions and addresses of the Commons, and, as their organ, makes such speeches as are usual or necessary on their behalf. He manages the House when prisoners, witnesses, or counsel are summoned to its bar, reprimands persons who have incurred the censure or displeasure of the House, issues warrants of committal for breaches of privilege, and expresses the thanks or approbation of the Commons to such personages as have been voted this high and most honourable distinction by the House. When Parliament is about to be prorogued it is customary for the Speaker to address the Sovereign at the bar of the House of Lords, in a speech recapitulating the leading business and proceedings of the Session." The Speaker has the casting vote upon divisions in which the votes prove equal, except when the House is in Committee. On such occasions the Speaker leaves the chair, which is occupied by another member, called the Chairman of Committees, who holds his appointment from Session to Session. In Committee the Speaker ceases to hold his official position, and becomes a private member; and accordingly he is at liberty to join in the discussion which may happen to be going on—a license which he does not enjoy when seated in the chair of the House; so that the name of "Speaker" has frequently been alluded to as an admirable instance of the *lucus a non lucendo*.

Mr. Evelyn Denison was elected Speaker the other day without opposition. Had a contest, however, arisen he would have adhered to the ancient courtesy always practised on such occasions by voting for his rival. Thus Sir C. Manners Sutton, in January, 1835, voted for Mr. Abercromby, and the latter for Sir Charles; and, in May, 1839, Mr. Shaw Lefevre registered his vote in favour of the late Right Hon. Henry Goulburn.

NEW PALACE OF WESTMINSTER.

THE DIVISION LOBBY OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THIS apartment, if we may so term it, for it is fitted up with settees and chairs, runs the whole length of the House of Commons, and forms, in conjunction with a corresponding one and two corridors, a complete passage-way around the house. This lobby is lighted by four windows of three lights each; the glass being diaphanous, and labelled with the motto "Dieu et mon droit." The upper part in each light is richly emblazoned with a royal badge, surmounted by a crown; the lower divisions of the windows with two (red and white) roses, one above the other, the diapering before mentioned surrounding them. In the centre of this lobby is an oriel, or bay, of five sides, lighted by five windows, each filled with stained glass in the same way as the four just mentioned. In this bay is placed a table with writing materials and chairs. The ceiling is of oak panelled, corresponding with the ceiling of the lobby, which is richly pierced in the bands which form the compartments the pierced work acts as a ventilator; the sides of the walls are panelled in oak, with the napkin pattern carved in each panel. The fireplaces, of which there are two, are of stone, richly carved with the oak-leaf; the background being coloured blue: the arms of England, Scotland, and Ireland are placed in three distinct small shields on the top, and are emblazoned; the inner part of the fireplace is fitted with encaustic tiles, richly ornamented. From this lobby the members can reach the upper seats at either end, without entering the principal doors by a small staircase situated in the corner. In this lobby the members are wont to relieve themselves by a pleasant chat and a lounge during the evening of a sitting. And it is through this they pass from the House to the Corridor, situated at the end, a view of which is also given.

THE CORRIDOR OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

This apartment resembles in detail the Division Lobby; but, on entering by daylight, it has a sombre look, which adds much to the effect when looking from it down the entire length of the lobby—a pretty vista, only marred by the ugly tubes from which depend the gaseliers for lighting it. This wretched work has been added by the ventilators to the House, at the expense of beauty. The oriel here is like the lobby, and has a table and chairs for the use of the members. From this Corridor access is gained to the Strangers' and Reporters' Gallery. Here, also, the votes are taken by the teller, at a bar placed across the opening from the Corridor to the Lobby—the members passing between this barrier and a desk placed close to it, at which the teller stands.

* On this occasion he was opposed by Mr. E. J. Littleton, now Lord Hatherton.

† We believe that it has been customary to add to the coronet a pension, not only to the ex-Speaker, but to his successors in the title to two generations. In the instance of Lord Eversley, the latter part of the precedent will be broken through, inasmuch as his Lordship has no son to succeed him.

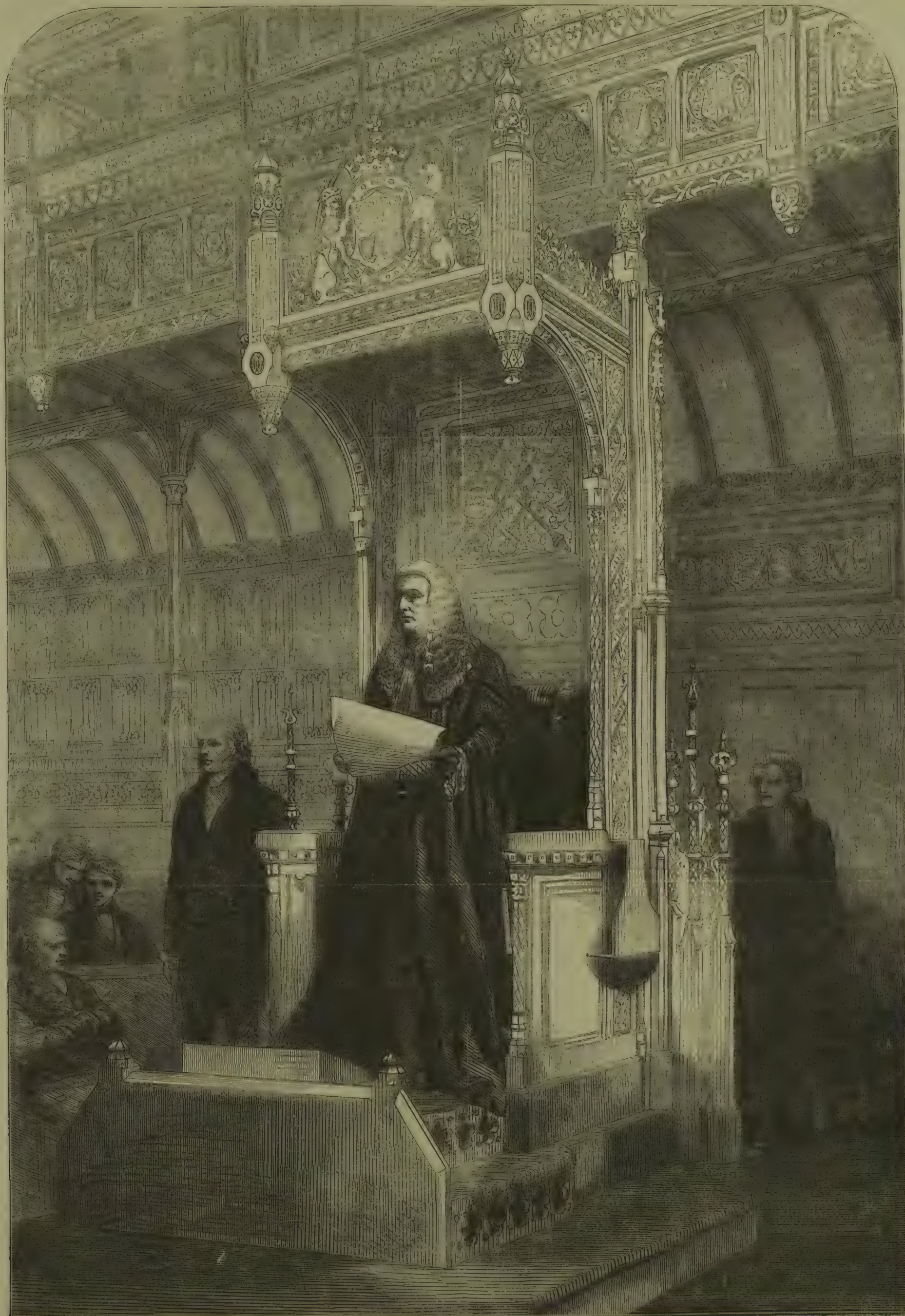
‡ In the Session of 1856 it was found necessary to make a provision for this event; and, accordingly, during a few days while the late Speaker was absent through ill health, the chair was taken by the Right Hon. Henry FitzRoy.



THE DIVISION LOBBY, HOUSE OF COMMONS.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)



CORRIDOR, HOUSE OF COMMONS.



THE NEW SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, THE RIGHT HON. JOHN EVELYN DENISON
(SEE PAGE 445.)

THE NEW PARLIAMENT.

LIST OF PLACES REPRESENTED, AND THE NAMES OF THE MEMBERS OF THE NEW HOUSE OF COMMONS.

ENGLISH AND WELSH COUNTIES AND BOROUGHES.

ABINGDON, Berkshire, has returned one member to Parliament since 1556. In Saxon times, as the "Abbey-town," it was a place of great importance, and its mitred Abbot was a Lord of Parliament. It is celebrated as the birthplace of St. Edmund. At the time of the Reform Bill the constituency underwent a change, the franchise being transferred from the old scot and lot inhabitants to the £10 householders. The latter then numbered some 450 individuals, but by the recent returns they would seem to have decreased to 312. The entire population of the town is now given at 6954. Lord John Russell's Reform Bill of 1852 proposed to join the town of Faringdon to the borough of Abingdon, on account of the smallness of its constituency. The borough was represented for eleven years after the passing of the Reform Bill by the late Mr. T. Duffield, who ran off with the great heiress, Miss Elwes, the miser's daughter. On his retirement, in 1844, he was succeeded by Sir F. Thesiger, Lord Derby's Attorney-General. Major Reed, the late member, at the recent election was an unsuccessful candidate for Finsbury. In his place we have returned Mr. JOHN THOMAS NORRIS, a paper-maker, of Sutton Courtney, near Abingdon, and a Common Councilman of London, and recently elected a Director of the Eastern Counties Railway. He is a Moderate Liberal, and will give Lord Palmerston "an independent support," more especially in domestic and useful reforms. He is understood to be in favour of national education, the admission of Jews into Parliament, and the withdrawal of the Maynooth grant: is opposed to the ballot.

ANDOVER, Hants, lies on the edge of Salisbury Plain, and returned burgesses as far back as 1295. Twelve years afterwards, however, it ceased to do so, and it was not until 1852 that it began to send them regularly. The old constituency before the Reform Act consisted of the Bailiff and a select number of burgesses; since that time the franchise has been extended to the £10 householders of the borough and surrounding district, who in 1832 were 322 in number, but have since dwindled down to little more than 200. The registered electors in 1852 were only 211; the population in 1851 was 5954. Lord John Russell's Reform Bill of 1852 proposed to add to Andover the towns of Basingstoke, Stockbridge, and Whitechurch. The families of Sir John Pollen and the Earl of Portsmouth once had the chief influence here, but it is much diminished since the Reform Act. For the last twenty-five years the borough has been represented by Sir J. W. Pollen, Mr. Etwall, and Lord W. Paget; and in the last Parliament it returned Mr. H. B. Coles and Mr. Cubitt. The members now returned are

1. MR. WILLIAM CUBITT, Alderman and late Sheriff of London, and an eminent builder and contractor. He is a native of Norfolk, and has risen to opulence by his energy and honest industry. He is a Liberal, and professes to be in favour of Free-trade and moderate reform, and of the repeal of the Malt-tax, and a supporter of "Church and State."

2. THE HON. DUDLEY FORTESCUE, a younger son of Earl Fortescue and brother of Viscount Ebrington, M.P., and brother-in-law of the Earl of Portsmouth. He is an "independent supporter" of Lord Palmerston, and in favour of electoral reform and the abolition of Church-rates.

ANGLESEA.—The Isle of Anglesea has returned a member since 1536. The chief landowner is the Marquis of Anglesey, whose influence was paramount down to the passing of the Reform Act, but it is now divided pretty equally with the Bulkeley family. The population is mostly engaged in agriculture and mining operations; in 1832 it was 48,323, but at the Census of 1851 it had reached 57,327. Since the Reform Act it has been represented alternately by Sir R. W. Bulkeley and the Hon. W. O. Stanley. The present member is

SIR RICHARD WILLIAMS BULKELEY, Bart., of Baron's Hill, Beaumaris, Lord Lieutenant of Carnarvonshire, who is a general supporter of Lord Palmerston, but does not frequently record his vote in the House.

ARUNDEL, a small town on the river Arun, in Sussex, derives such importance as it possesses from the ancient Castle under the walls of which it stands; and is a pocket borough of the Duke of Norfolk. It sent two members to Parliament from 1295 to the Reform Bill, when it was placed in Schedule B. Its constituency originally was composed of the inhabitants paying scot and lot, but was then extended to the £10 householders, which, in 1832, were 380, but are now given as only 172. Lord J. Russell's Reform Bill of 1852 proposed to add the parishes of Bognor, Loominster, Little Hampton, Cuckfield, and Petworth. The population are almost all engaged in the timber and shipping trade. Like most other close boroughs, it has returned a fair sprinkling of great men, among whom may be mentioned Charles, Earl of Orrery, inventor of the "Orrey;" and Lachlan Maclean, one of the many reputed authors of the "Junius" Letters. The late Lord Dudley Coutts Stuart, the friend of the exiled Poles, sat for the borough from 1832 to 1837; when the present Duke of Norfolk, then Lord Fitzalan, was returned in his place. He retired in 1851, and made way for Mr. E. Strutt, now Lord Belper. The present member is

LORD EDWARD GEORGE HOWARD, the Duke's next brother, who has sat for the borough since 1852, having previously represented Ilorham. He is the only Roman Catholic returned to Parliament by any constituency in Great Britain; and is a steady supporter of Lord Palmerston's Government, excepting in matters where he feels that the interests of his religion are at stake. He voted against Mr. Cobden's motion on China.

ASHBURTON, a borough situated in the south of Devon, on the river Dart, returned two members from 1640 to 1832, when it was placed in Schedule B. Its constituency was formerly composed of the freeholders, &c., having lands or tenements subject to a borough-rent; but is now extended so as to include all £10 householders. These, in 1832, numbered 342; but, in 1847, had decreased to 274. Ashburton is situated in the neighbourhood of a mining district, and its population is chiefly engaged in mining operations. Among its former representatives it counts Lord Lyndhurst, who sat for it in the Parliaments of 1818 and 1820, and the Right Hon. W. Sturges Bourne. Since 1832 it has been represented by Mr. Poyntz, Mr. C. Lushington (the great advocate for repeal of Church-rates), Mr. Jardine, Sir J. Matheson, and his brother, Mr. Thos. Matheson. Its present member is

MR. GEORGE MOFFATT, a London merchant, who has sat since 1852. He is opposed to Church-rates, and in favour of a large extension of the franchise and vote by ballot. He supported Lord Palmerston on the China question.

ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE is an important manufacturing town in Lancashire, about six miles from Manchester, and lies in the vicinity of a coal district. It was erected into a borough under the Reform Act of 1832; its constituency being the £10 householders residing within the limits of a local Act (7 and 8 Geo. IV.). In 1832 there were only 610, but, in 1847, had nearly doubled in number, as had also the population, which has risen from 14,073 to nearly 30,000 in 1851. The population are chiefly engaged in the manufactures of cotton and calico. Its first member was a Col. Williams, who was succeeded in the representation, in Dec., 1834, by its present member.

MR. CHARLES HINDLEY, a supporter of extensive reforms, the ballot, civil and religious equality, and the abolition of Church-rates. He was absent from the division on the China question.

AYLESBURY, Buckinghamshire, has returned two members since 1553. The constituency was formerly composed of a Mayor, nine Aldermen, and twelve burgesses; but became extinct. The lords of the manor of Aylesbury succeeded them; and in turn were superseded by the "potwalloper" of the borough, not in receipt of alms. The borough being convicted of gross bribery, in 1801, the forty-shilling freeholders of the adjoining hundreds were added to the constituency; and to these, in 1832, were added the £10 householders. At that date the registered electors were 1654; but at the date of the last return they were only 1417. The patronage of the borough was once vested in the hands of the Duke of Buckingham; but his Grace's influence is now nearly extinct. The inhabitants of Aylesbury are engaged in straw-plaiting, and the town is the centre of a large agricultural district. The entire population of the borough and its surrounding hundreds in 1851 was above 26,000. Aylesbury has been represented by one or two distinguished personages: among others by John Wilkes, who was expelled the House in 1761, and by Lord Lake, the well-known Indian General. The Reform Act did not alter the number of members for Aylesbury; since that time among those who have sat for Aylesbury are Whithrop Mackworth Præd, the Etonian poet and essayist, Lord Nugent, the honest advocate of the ballot, and Mr. Layard, of Eastern celebrity, who was rejected at the recent election. Its present members are

1. SIR RICHARD BETHELL, late Solicitor, and now Attorney General, the eminent leader of the Chancery Bar; whose politics, of course, are the same with that of the Government of which he is a member, and

2. MR. T. T. BENNARD, next brother of Sir F. Bernard-Morland, a Liberal Conservative, who professes himself favourable to the admission of Jews into Parliament, but opposed to the ballot and the abolition of Church-rates without an equivalent.

BANBURY, Oxfordshire, has returned one member since 1553. Its former constituency were the eighteen members of the old Corporation, to which were added in 1832 the £10 householders, who then, as now, numbered a little less than 350. The registered electors, who at the passing of the Reform Act were 329, had risen in 1852 to 491. By Lord John Russell's Reform Bill of 1852 it was proposed to increase the

constituency by joining to the borough the parish of Chipping Norton. The population is partly agricultural and partly engaged in manufacture, and the Baroness North still possesses some slight influence. Banbury numbers among its former members Frederick, Lord North, who was Premier under George III. Since 1832 it has been represented by its present member.

MR. HENRY WILLIAM TANCRED, a barrister-at-law, who, while he advocates the ballot, short Parliaments, and a largely-extended franchise, has recently declared that he will "support any Ministry that will uphold the true interests of the people."

BARNSTAPLE, Devonshire, is situated at the mouth of the river Tav, and was one of the old Saxon boroughs in the time of King Athelstan. It has returned two members since 1295, and was not affected by the Reform Act. Its constituency, which till then was composed of the Corporation and 400 freemen, was extended to the £10 householders. Its electors in 1832 were 720, but in 1852 had risen to 771. Its population, which was given in 1851 at 11,371, is mostly engaged in the shipping trade and woollen manufactures. The borough numbers among its former representatives Lord Exmouth and Sir Eyre Coote. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Sir Bruce Chichester, Mr. M. Gore, the Hon. J. W. Fortescue, and several other individuals. Its elections have been more than once the subject of inquiry before Committees. Its present members are

1. SIR WILLIAM FRASER, Bart., a Conservative, formerly in the Life Guards, who was unseated after being returned in 1852; and

2. MR. JOHN LAURIE, also a Conservative, who was first returned, after a suspension of the writ, in 1854, but was unseated in the following March.

BATH.—The city of Bath, on the river Avon, county Somerset, and an old Roman station, noted for its baths from which it takes its name, has returned two members since 1295. Its constituency previous to the Reform Act consisted of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Councilmen; but is now extended to the £10 householders of Bath and the adjoining suburbs of Bathwick, Walcot, &c. The chief local influence is divided between the Duke of Cleveland, the Marquis Camden, and the Marquis of Bath. Its population in 1851 was 51,240, and its registered electors amounted to 3275. Bath has been represented by Lord Ligonier, Lord Chancellor Northampton, and the celebrated Earl of Chatham. Since the Reform Act it has returned, among others, General Palmer, son of the inventor of mail coaches; John Arthur Roebuck, and the present Earl of Shaftesbury. Its present members are

1. MR. WILLIAM TITE, the celebrated architect of the Royal Exchange. He has sat for the borough since 1855, and was formerly Vice-President of the Administrative Reform Association. As may be supposed, he is in favour of extensive reforms in the Executive and in the Administration, of national education, extended suffrage, and the ballot. He is opposed to the Maynooth grant, and voted with Mr. Cobden on the China question.

2. SIR ARTHUR HALLAM ELTON, Bart., a nephew of the historian, Henry Hallam. He is newly elected, and, though he admires Lord Palmerston on general grounds, is opposed to his war policy. He is in favour of public economy, extended franchise, the redistribution of electoral districts, and also of the ballot, concerning which he has written a book to prove that it is a "Conservative measure."

BEAUMARIS, the county town of the Isle of Anglesea, returns one member together with some tributary boroughs, which were added to its constituency by the Reform Act. It has been a borough, however, since 1356. Its constituency—which formerly comprised only the Mayor, Bailiffs, and capital burgesses—was extended in 1832 to include the £10 householders, who are about 360 in number. The registered electors, who then were only 329, had risen in 1851 to 459. Its population according to the last Census was 12,752. The borough has been represented since the Reform Act till now by some individual of the Paget family, but the newly-elected member is

THE HON. WILLIAM OWEN STANLEY, next brother of Lord Stanley of Alderley, a general supporter of Lord Palmerston, and of such Liberal measures as Church reform, extension of suffrage, and the ballot. He sat in the last Parliament for Chester.

BEDFORD, a borough and the county town of Bedfordshire, has returned two members since 1295. Its constituency prior to the Reform Act comprised the freemen, whether resident or not, but was then extended to the £10 householders. The registered electors in 1832 numbered 1572, but in 1852 had decreased (by the deaths of freemen, &c.) to 910. The population in 1851 was 11,693. Among its noted members were Sir S. Lake, the hero of "Mudibas," and the well-known Samuel Whitbread, whose family still divide much of the influence with the Duke of Bedford. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Mr. W. H. Whitbread, Mr. Crawley, Captain Polhill, Sir Harry Verney, and other individuals. Its present members are

1. MR. SAMUEL WHITBREAD, first elected in 1852, a grandson of the late Earl Grey, and late private secretary to Sir George Grey. He is a thorough supporter of Lord Palmerston, and opposed to the ballot.

2. MR. THOS. BARNARD, a banker in the borough, an independent supporter of Lord Palmerston. He is in favour of extensive reform, abolition of Church-rates, and a liberal scheme of education.

BEDFORDSHIRE.—This county, which is almost wholly agricultural, has returned two members since 1295. The Reform Act made no change in its representation. The chief local influence is divided between the Bute, Bedford, De Grey, and Ongley families. Among former members for Bedfordshire who have a place in history we may mention Wentworth Earl of Strafford, and William Lord Russell. Ever since the Reform Act one seat has been held by a member of the Russell family, the other being occupied for many years by the late Lord Alford. The present members, who have sat since 1852, are

1. MR. FRANCIS CHARLES HASTINGS RUSSELL, a nephew of the Duke of Bedford, who "supports the well-known principles of his family." He voted with the Ministry on Mr. Cobden's motion.

2. COLONEL RICHARD THOMAS GILPIN, one of the Protectionist party of Lord Derby, and a strong supporter of the existing Constitution in Church and State.

BERKSHIRE is an agricultural county, and returned two members from 1295 down to 1832, when a third was added. Its population in 1851 was 169,991, and its constituency is the same as in all other English counties. Among its most noted members in former times are the first Viscount Bolingbroke, John Elwes the miser, the late Mr. John Walter, the founder of the fortunes of the *Times* newspaper, and the late Mr. Philip Pusey, the eminent agriculturist. Its present members are

1. MR. ROBERT PALMER, a Conservative with Liberal tendencies, who has represented the county for thirty years.

2. MR. GEORGE HENRY VANSITTART, who first came into Parliament in 1852 as a strong supporter of Lord Derby and Protection, and an opponent of the Maynooth grant.

3. THE HON. PHILIP FLYDELL BOUVIERIE, a younger brother of the Earl of Radnor, and a banker in Westminster, who has just been elected as supporter of Lord Palmerston's Government, of national education, and extended franchise.

BERWICK-ON-TWEED, situated partly in England and partly in Scotland, and, in some sense, a part of neither country, has returned two members since the reign of Henry VIII., having previously sent one member only to the Scotch burgh-courts. Its constituency formerly comprised all the burgesses and freemen, whether resident or not; but was limited in 1832 to the resident freemen, and extended to the £10 householders of two adjoining townships. Its population, who are mostly employed in the salmon-fishing, in 1851 was 15,001, and its registered electors numbered 741. Among its most celebrated members in past times have been John Wilkes, the first Lord Minto, and John, Viscount Barrington, who was expelled the House in 1720 for his share in the Hamburg lottery. In more recent times the borough returned the late General Sir R. Donkin. Its present representatives are

1. MR. DUDLEY COULTS MARGORIBANKS, an East Indian Director, who is in favour of the ballot, Parliamentary reform, and the Maynooth grant. He voted against Mr. Cobden's motion on China affairs.

2. MR. JOHN STAPLETON, a younger brother of the late Lord Beaumont, who was returned but unseated in 1852, and has now been re-elected as an advocate of extensive reforms, and a general supporter of Lord Palmerston. He is an ex-director of the Royal British Bank.

BEVERLY.—This borough is in the East Riding of Yorkshire, and has returned two members regularly since the reign of Queen Mary, and occasionally at an earlier date. Its constituency, prior to the Reform Act, consisted of the freemen, resident or not; now limited to the £10 householders. Its population, who are mostly engaged in the corn and leather trade, in 1851 numbered 10,651; its electors, in 1852, were 1405. By Lord John Russell's Reform Bill of 1852, it was proposed to increase the constituency by joining to the borough the parish of Tenbury. Since the passing of the Reform Bill, the borough, which used to be under the influence of Lord Yarborough, has generally returned one member of each party. Among those who have sat for it are Sir J. W. Hogg, Bart., Mr. Lane Fox, and two Roman Catholics—the Hon. Charles Langdale and Mr. John Towneley. Its present representatives, now first returned to St. Stephen's, are

1. MR. EDWARD AUCHINUTY GLOVER, a barrister-at-law, in favour of

moderate and needful reforms, reduced taxation, economy, and abolition of the Income-tax.

2. THE HON. WILLIAM HENRY DENISON, eldest son of Lord Londesborough, who enters Parliament for the first time as an advocate of extended suffrage, reform of taxation, and abolition of Church-rates.

BEWLEY, a borough on the Severn, in Worcestershire, has returned one member since the reign of James I. Its former constituency consisted of the burgesses only, to which the Reform Act added the £10 householders of the borough and an outlying district. Its population, which is mostly engaged in the malt and leather trades, in 1851, was 7318; its electors were 390. The chief local influence is divided between the Lyttelton and Winnington families. Since the Reform Act, with the exception of one Parliament, the borough has been represented by one of the Winningtons. The present member,

SIR THOMAS EDWARD WINNINGTON, Bart., who sat from 1837 to 1847, and again since 1852, is a Liberal, but with some Conservative tendencies, and opposed to the ballot. He formerly voted for the Maynooth grant, but is now anxious to reconsider the question. He was absent from the division on the China question.

BIRMINGHAM, Warwickshire, was not erected into a borough till 1832, though it then had a population of nearly 147,000; increased, in 1851, to 232,841. Its first members were Mr. J. Scholefield and Mr. Thomas Attwood, whose name is so much connected with the Currency question. Mr. Spooner sat for it from 1841 to 1847. Its present members are

1. MR. GEORGE FREDERICK MUNTZ, a merchant, and late Mayor of the borough, and of German extraction. He is the author of several works on the Currency and other political questions; and advocates Reform and retrenchments, and is opposed to all religious endowments and to Church-rates.

2. MR. WILLIAM SCHOLEFIELD, son of the late member. He is in favour of extended suffrage, Triennial Parliaments, the ballot, and removal of civil disabilities; and opposed to Church-rates and religious endowments. Both members supported Government on the China debate.

BLACKBURN, Lancashire, a manufacturing town on the Derwent, was erected into a borough under the Reform Act in 1832. It then numbered a population of 27,091, and a constituency of 623; which were respectively 46,536 and 1268 at the date of the latest returns. Its inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the calico and cotton manufacture. Its first members were Mr. W. Turner and Mr. (afterwards Sir) W. Feilden. It is now represented by

1. MR. JAMES PILKINGTON, a cotton-spinner in the borough; an advocate for the ballot, and an opponent of religious endowments. He supported Mr. Cobden on the China question.

2. MR. WILLIAM HENRY HORNBY, a local manufacturer, who is classed as a Conservative, but gives no decided pledges.

BODMIN, the central and assize town of the county of Cornwall, has sent two members since 1295. The Reform Act made no difference in the representation, but to the old freemen added the £10 householders of Bodmin and three adjoining parishes. The population, chiefly engaged in trade and manufactures, in 1851 was 6337, the registered electors 367. By Lord John Russell's Reform Bill of 1852 it was proposed to increase the constituency by joining to the borough the parish of St. Austell. The chief local influence is in the hands of the family of Lord Vivian, who himself sat for the borough for eight years. Among its most noted members have been Mr. Davies Gilbert, F.R.S., the Right Hon. J. Wilson Croker, and Mr. Dunn Gardner, who was elected in 1841, under the pretence that he was Earl of Leicester and eldest son of the Marquis Townshend. The present members are

1. THE HON. JOHN CRANCH WALKER VIVIAN, next brother of Lord Vivian, formerly M.P. for Penryn and Falmouth, who is returned as a general supporter of the Ministry.

2. MR. JAMES WYLD, publisher, of Charing-cross, who will support Lord Palmerston on many points, but not on all, and advocates the ballot, extended suffrage, and general reform.

BOLTON-LE-MOORS, Lancashire, a manufacturing town in the river Croal, was made a borough by the Reform Act. Its constituency, composed of £10 householders, which then numbered 1612, had risen in 1847 to 3381, and its registered electors from 1040 to 1671. Its population in 1851 was 61,171. Among its more distinguished members have been Colonel Torrens and Dr. (now Sir John) Bowring, who sat from 1847 to 1849, when he was appointed Consul at Canton. The present members are

1. MR. JAMES CROOK, a cotton-manufacturer in the borough, and an active member of the Corn-law League. He is in favour of manhood suffrage, the ballot, separation of Church and State, and abolition of all religious endowments. He was opposed to the policy of the Russian war, and voted against Ministers on the China debate.

2. MR. WILLIAM GRAY, also a manufacturer in the borough and late Mayor of Bolton. He comes into Parliament as a supporter of Lord Derby.

BOSTON, Lincolnshire, on the Witham, has returned two members since 1547. Its population, chiefly engaged in the export trade, in 1851, was 17,518; its constituency prior to the Reform Act comprised the Corporation and resident freemen, and claiming their freedom by birth or servitude. To these were then added the £10 householders, including the old borough of Boston and Skirbeck. The registered electors in 1832 were 1257; but, in 1851, had sunk to 987. The chief local influence was formerly in the hands of the Dukes of Ancaster and Lord Willoughby d'Eresby, and some still remains in the hands of Lord Aveland. Among its more noted members have been Mr. John Wilkes, the advocate of the Dissenting interest, and Sir James Duke. The present members are

1. MR. HERBERT INGRAM, a native of the borough, well known for his energy and enterprise as a printer and publisher, and also as proprietor of the *Illustrated London News*. He is a Liberal, in favour of the ballot, extended suffrage, a revision of the taxation, and a comprehensive system of national education. He is opposed to the withdrawal of the Maynooth grant. He supported Ministers on the China question.

2. MR. WILLIAM HENRY ADAMS, a barrister-at-law, of local connections and influence, and a supporter of Lord Derby.

BRADFORD, Yorkshire, a manufacturing town in the West Riding, was erected into a borough in 1832. Its population, which then was 45,527, had risen in 1851 to 103,778, and its registered electors from 1199 to 2683. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the cloth trade. Its first member, Mr. Ellis Cunliffe Lister, contributed much to the prosperity of the town by the encouragement of its manufactures. Its present members are

1. MR. WILLIAM HENRY WICKHAM, manager of extensive ironworks in the neighbourhood of the town. He is a Liberal, in favour of Free-trade, the ballot, Parliamentary reform, and national education.

2. GENERAL THOMAS PIERCE THOMSON, the veteran of the Anti-Corn-law agitation, and author of the "Catechism of Free-trade," "Corn-law Catechism," and other works on the politics of the day. He is for sweeping reforms, the ballot, extended suffrage, and complete religious equality.

BRECKNOCK, the chief town of the county of Brecon, on the Usk, has returned one member since 1596. Its constituency formerly consisted of the Corporation and free burgesses only, to which the Reform Act added the £10 householders of the town, and of Castle-hill and Christ's College. The population of the borough in 1851 was 6070, and its registered electors were 316. The chief local influence is divided between the family of Sir C. Morgan, of Tredegar, and that of the present member.

COLONEL LLOYD VAUGHAN WATKINS, Lord Lieutenant of the county, who is a Liberal, and a general supporter of Lord Palmerston's ministry and measures. He voted against Mr. Cobden's motion.

BRECKNOCKSHIRE, or BRIDCON, a mining county of South Wales, has returned one member since 1543. Its population in 1851 was 61,263, and its registered electors at the last return were 277. Its constituency is the same as that of the other Welsh counties, comprising 408. freholders and others. It has been represented since the Reform Act by Colonel T. Wood; and on his retirement, in 1847, by the present member,

SIR JOSEPH BAILLY, Bart., an extensive ironmaster in Brecon and Monmouthshire. He is a staunch supporter of Lord Derby's policy, and is opposed to the admission of Jews and the Maynooth grant.

BRIDGOWATER, Somerset, on the Parrot, a town possessing a large casting trade, has returned two members since 1295. The Reform Act changed its constituency from the old resident and non-resident freemen into the £10 householders, together with such freemen as were resident. The population in 1851 was 16,317, and the registered electors 688. Among its noted members was the celebrated Bubb Duddington. The borough, since 1842, has been generally represented by some member of the Tynte family. Mr. Leech, afterwards M.P. for Westminster, sat for it in 1855. Its present representatives are

1. COLONEL CHARLES JOHN KEMYS TYNTE, Provincial Grand Master of the Freemasons. He is a Liberal, in favour of extended franchise and civil and religious liberty. He voted against Mr. Cobden's motion.

2. MR. ALEXANDER WILLIAM KINSLAKE, the author of "Editha." He is described as in favour of a largely extended franchise, and the ballot, the abolition of Church-rates, and of religious disabilities.

BRIDGNORTH, county of Salop, on the Severn, is a trading and agricultural town, which has returned two members since 1295. Its population in 1851 was 7610, and its registered electors 717, showing a slight decrease since the Reform Act, which changed the constituency from the freemen resident and non-resident into the resident freemen and £10 householders. The representation since the Reform Act has been mostly divided between the Pigot and Whitmore families. The present members are—

1. **MR. HENRY WHITMORE**, a moderate Conservative. He voted against Ministers on the China question.

2. **MR. JOHN FRITCHARD**, a Liberal Conservative. He is in favour of safe and constitutional reforms, and a national system of education carried out by voluntary exertions. He supported Lord Palmerston on the China debate, and will not withdraw the Maynooth grant.

BRIDPORT, Dorset, on the river Brit, a town celebrated for its rope-factories, has returned two members since 1295. Its old constituency was composed of the inhabitant householders paying scot and lot, but the Reform Act extended it to all £10-householders. Its population in 1851 was 75,665; its registered electors were 521. By Lord John Russell's Reform Bill of 1852, it was proposed to increase the constituency by joining to the borough the parish of Beaminster. Among its noted members were Sir Evan Nepean, Lord Hood, and Lord Wynford. Since the Reform Act the borough has been represented by Mr. H. Warburton, Sir John Romilly (now Master of the Rolls), and Mr. Horace Twiss. Its present members are—

1. **MR. THOMAS ALEXANDER MITCHELL**, a London merchant, and one of the committee of Lloyd's, who advocates the ballot and extended suffrage. He supported Lord Palmerston on the China question.

2. **MR. KIRKMAN DANIEL HODGSON**, a merchant in London and a director of the Bank of England. He is in favour of extended franchise, the ballot, and abolition of Church-rates.

BRIGHTON, or **BRIGHTHELMSTONE**, Sussex, has returned two members since the Reform Act. At that time its population was 41,994; in 1851 it had reached 69,673, while the registered electors had risen from 1649 to 3675. Its constituency consists of the £10 householders of Brighton and Hove. The family of the Marquis of Bristol, who resides at Kemp Town, have some influence in the borough; and his son, Lord A. Hervey, sat from 1842 to 1857. The present members are—

1. **SIR GEORGE RICHARD PACHELL**, Bart., who has sat since 1832. He is in favour of the ballot, extended suffrage, abolition of Church-rates, and admission of Jews. He opposed Mr. Cobden's motion.

2. **MR. WILLIAM CONINGHAM**, who formerly contested the borough, as well as Westminster, on very extreme opinions. He now professes himself a supporter of Lord Palmerston. He will vote for the ballot and abolition of Church-rates.

BRISTOL, a city on the Avon, in the counties of Gloucester and Somerset, and a county in itself, has returned two members since 1295. It is largely engaged in the shipping trade, more especially with America. Its constituency was originally composed of the 40s. freeholders and free burgesses, but to these the Reform Act added the £10 householders, limiting them to the existing members. The registered electors in 1852 were 12,578, the population being 137,328. It can count among its noted members Edmund Burke and the celebrated Sir Samuel Romilly. The Beauport and Berkeley families, and that of Mr. Miles, of Leigh Court, still have some slight local influence. The present members are—

1. **MR. FRANCIS HENRY FITZARDINGE-BERKELEY**, the well-known advocate of the ballot, and the opponent of all religious disabilities. He supports the Maynooth grant.

2. **MR. WILLIAM HENRY GORE-LANGTON**, late Mayor of the city. He is a general supporter of Lord Palmerston's Government, for whom he voted on the China question. He is opposed, however, to the Maynooth grant.

BUCKINGHAM, the county town of Bucks, has sent two members since 1542. The Reform Act of 1832 added the £10 householders to the original constituency, which was composed of the Bailiff and twelve burgesses. The registered electors at that time were 300, but had risen in 1852 to 349. The population in 1851 was 8063. By Lord John Russell's Reform Bill of 1852 it was proposed to increase the constituency by joining to the borough the parishes of Newport Pagnell and Stony Stratford. The influence was formerly in the hands of the dual house of Buckingham, some member of whose family has sat for the borough for upwards of a century and a half. Among its distinguished members while it was a close borough may be mentioned Dr. Radcliffe, founder of the Radcliffe Library at Oxford; George Grenville, Earl Temple, the great Earl of Chatham, Lord Grenville, Lord Bridport, and the Right Hon. Thomas Grenville. Since the Reform Bill it has been mainly represented by Sir T. Fremantle, Sir John Cretwode, the Marquis of Chandos, and by its present members,

1. **GENERAL HALL**, a strong Tory of the old school, who has sat since 1845: he is opposed to the Maynooth grant and the admission of Jews. He voted for Mr. Cobden's motion on China.

2. **SIR HARRY VERNER**, Bart., a Liberal, and a zealous supporter of Lord Palmerston. He was first chosen in 1832, and afterwards sat for Bedford: he was re-elected after the recent dissolution. He is in favour of national education based on religion. When formerly in Parliament he took an active part in passing the Municipal Corporation Act, the commutation of tithes, penny postage, and Free-trade measures.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE,—Bucks is an agricultural county, and returned two members from 1542 down to the Reform Act, when a third member was added. In former times the Duke of Buckingham was able to return one, if not two members: but Stowe has fallen, and the times are changed. Among the most influential families at present are the Dashwoods and the Cavendishes. The population in 1851 had increased within twenty years from 146,000 to 153,000. Among the noted members of old should be named John Hampden, the patriot; Lord Grenville, and the Right Hon. Thos. Grenville, both of whom were members of the dual family of Buckingham. Since the Reform Act Bucks has been represented by the present Duke, whilst he was Marquis of Chandos, Mr. J. B. Praed, Sir Wm. Young, Mr. Scott Murray, Captain Fitzmaurice, and Mr. Tower. Its present members are—

1. **MR. CALEDON GEORGE DU PRE**, a cousin of the Earl of Caledon, of strong Tory principles, who voted for Mr. Cobden's recent motion; and who, though he expresses a great admiration for Lord Palmerston's energy and ability, and promises to offer no factious opposition to his Government, has voted steadily against all Liberal measures.

2. **THE HON. CHARLES COMPTON CAVENDISH**, an uncle of the Earl of Burlington, and who has had a seat in Parliament since 1820. He is a moderate Liberal, and professes himself in favour of relieving agricultural burdens, and of a moderate extension of the suffrage, though opposed to the ballot.

3. **THE RIGHT HON. BENJAMIN DISRAELI**, eldest son of the late I. D'Israeli, Esq., of Bradenham, Bucks (author of the "Curiosities of Literature"). He formerly sat for Maidstone and Shrewsbury, and was first elected for Bucks in 1852. He was Chancellor of the Exchequer and Ministerial Leader in the House of Commons under Lord Derby in 1852. His opinions as head of the Opposition in the Lower House are too well known to need repeating here. He first made his name known by his novel entitled "Vivian Grey," which was followed by several others: the most celebrated of them all is "Coningsby."

BURY, a manufacturing town of Lancashire, was erected into a borough in 1832. Its constituency, consisting of the £10 householders of Bury and part of Elton, numbered in 1852 no less than 959 registered electors against 539 at the previous date. It was continuously represented down to 1852 by Mr. R. Walker, a large manufacturer in the town, and in the last Parliament by Mr. F. Peel, whose father, the late Sir Robert Peel, was a native of the neighbourhood. The new member is—

MR. RICHARD N. PHILIPS, a son of the late Mr. Philips, of the Park and Manchester, and brother of Mr. Mark Philips, formerly M.P. for that city. He is a strong Liberal, with very "definite" principles, including household suffrage and vote by ballot. He is in favour of the Maynooth grant and admission of Jews, leaves the Sunday observance an open question, and supports Lord Palmerston's foreign policy. He will, however, act against his Lordship if he is not prepared to grant a large measure of Parliamentary reform.

BURY ST. EDMUND'S, Suffolk, has returned two members since 1292. The Reform Act extended the constituency from the Mayor and Corporation to the £10 householders. There now number 751 registered electors. Bury, however, is still a close borough, as the Duke of Grafton and the Marquis of Bristol can each return one member. Its only distinguished member during the last century was Field Marshal Conway, Secretary of State under George III. Since the Reform Act, one seat was held continuously by Lord C. Fitzroy till 1847, when Mr. Bunbury was returned. The present members are—

1. **EARL JERNYN**, eldest son of the Marquis of Bristol, a Peelite, or Liberal Conservative. He is in favour of Free-trade, national education, and moderate reform. He supported Mr. Cobden's motion on China.

2. **MR. JOSEPH ALRED HARCADISTE**, a barrister-at-law, who is a firm supporter of extended suffrage, the ballot, and removal of all religious disabilities. He will give Lord Palmerston an independent support.

CALNE, a small town of Wilts, and a pocket borough of the Marquis of Lansdowne, has returned a single member since 1295. Being in the hands of an influential Whig nobleman, with some slight interruption, it escaped being disfranchised under the Reform Bill, though its constituency, extended from the "ancient burgesses" to the £10 householders, numbered only 519; these being since decreased to little more than 200. Lord John Russell proposed to raise the constituency of Calne to a more respectable number by adding to it the parish of Melksham. In the "good old times" Calne counted among its members John Dunning (the celebrated Lord Ashburton), Colonel Barré (one of the reputed authors of "Junius"), and the present Lords Lansdowne and Dunfermline. Since the Reform Act it was represented by Lord Kerry till his death, and then by his brother, Lord Shelburne (the two sons of Lord Lansdowne), down to last year, when it returned its present member,

SIR WILLIAM FENWICK WILLIAMS OF KARS, Bart., whose name is

associated with so much that is at once glorious and painful in the Russian war. He is returned as a Liberal, in favour of extensive reforms, and supported Ministers on the China question.

CAMBRIDGE, the county town of the shire of the same name, has returned two members since 1295. Its old constituency consisted of the freemen; to these the Reform Act added the £10 householders, who then were 1160, but who, in 1847, numbered 2872. Among its more noted members, in old time, have been Sir Christopher Wren and Soame Jenyns. Since the Reform Act it has returned Professor Pryme, Lord Montagu (while he was Mr. Spring Rice), the late Sir A. Grant, and the Hon. W. F. Campbell. The constituency would seem to be more than usually venal, as there have been several election petitions presented against the returns since 1832, and several times the returned members have been unseated. The present members are—

1. **MR. ANDREW STEUART**, a barrister-at-law, who has never before sat in Parliament. He enters St. Stephen's, we believe, as a thorough supporter of Lord Derby.

2. **MR. KENNETH MACAULAY**, Q.C., the leader of the Midland Circuit. He was elected in 1852, but unseated on petition. He is a staunch Conservative; gives his cordial approval to the vote of the majority on Mr. Cobden's motion, and believes that Sir John Bowring, in China, "exceeded the bounds of humanity and good policy alike."

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY has returned two members since the reign of James I. Its constituency consists of all Masters of Arts whose names are on the "books" of the several colleges. These numbered in 1852 about 4000. Cambridge can count among its former representatives some illustrious names, such as Lord Bacon, Richard Cromwell, Monk, Duke of Albemarle, Sir Isaac Newton, William Pitt, Sir N. Tindal, and the present Lords Lansdowne and Palmerston. Since the Reform Act the representation till recently was in the hands of the late Right Hon. H. Goulburn, Sir C. M. Sutton (afterwards Speaker), and the Right Hon. C. E. Law, late Recorder of London, until the election of the present members.

1. **MR. LOFTUS TOTTEHAM WIGRAM**, a barrister-at-law, and follower of Lord Derby. He is opposed to the admission of Jews into Parliament, and the separation of education from religion. He supported Mr. Cobden's motion on China.

2. **THE RIGHT HON. SPENCER H. WALPOLE**, a nephew of the late Right Hon. Spencer Perceval, and who formerly sat for Midhurst. He was Home Secretary under Lord Derby's Administration. He is one of the leaders of the Conservative party, with whom he votes on all important occasions, as, for instance, on the China question.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE, an agricultural county, returned two members from 1335 down to 1832, when the Reform Act added a third. Its population in 1851 was 185,000, and its registered electors 6989. The local influence is divided between the Dukes of Rutland and Bedford, the Earl of Hardwicke, and Lord Godolphin. Among the more distinguished individuals who have sat for the county are Soame Jenyns, Lord Harley (who collected the Harleian MSS.), and the great Marquis of Granby. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by the present Lord Hardwicke, as Capt. Yorke, the late Mr. Townley, Mr. R. J. Eaton, and Lord G. Manners. Its present representatives are—

1. **MR. EDWARD BALL**, who is at once, we believe, a landed gentleman and a dissenting minister. He is a strong advocate for Protection, and has always advocated the aristocratical element in the Constitution. He is opposed to the Maynooth grant.

2. **THE HON. ELIOT YORKE**, a brother of the Earl of Hardwicke, and chairman of the county quarter sessions. He is in favour of extended education, and of some equitable substitute for Church-rates, and is opposed to the admission of Jews.

3. **MR. HENRY JOHN ADEANE**, eldest son of a gentleman who, for a few years, sat as member for the county. He enters Parliament for the first time, as a strong supporter of Lord Palmerston, an advocate of extending the suffrage among the educated classes, and the equitable adjustment of the Church-rate question. He supports national education based on religion.

CANTERBURY, the metropolitan city of England (so appointed by St. Augustine in accordance with the Papal authority of Pope Gregory), has returned two members since 1295. Its old constituency was composed of the freemen only; to these the Reform Act added the £10 householders. The registered electors have risen here from 1511 to 1874. The chief influence in the borough is said to be that of the "breaches pocket." Since the Reform Act Canterbury has been represented by Lord Albert Conyngham (now Lord Lonsborough), Viscount Forthwich, and the Hon. G. M. Sydney Smythe (now Lord Strangford). Its present members are—

1. **RIGHT HON. SIR WILLIAM E. SOMERVILLE**, Bart., who has sat for the city since 1853. He is a Liberal, and a firm supporter of Lord Palmerston, though absent from the division on the China question. He has been Under Secretary of State for the Home Department, also Chief Secretary for Ireland. He is connected by marriage with the Conyngham family, and formerly represented Drogheda.

2. **THE HON. HENRY BUTLER JOHNSTONE**, a younger brother of Lord Dunboyne, who assumed the name of Johnstone on marrying a Scottish heiress. He is a thorough supporter of Lord Derby. He is in favour of Free-trade, but opposed to the Maynooth grant. He was returned in 1852, but unseated on petition.

CARDIFF, the county town of Glamorganshire, and a trading port, returned a member from 1535, in conjunction with Swansea and some other tributary towns. It was constituted a separate borough by the Reform Act, which added the £10 householders to the old freemen. The borough is mainly under the influence of the Marquis of Bute, whose father spent large sums on building the docks and on other works. It was represented for many years after 1832 by the late Right Hon. John Nicholl, who was succeeded in 1852 by Mr. Collin. The present representative is—

LIEUT.-COL. JAMES CRICHTON STUART, eldest son of Lord James Stuart, M.P. for Ayrshire, who formerly sat for Cardiff. He is an advocate of the ballot, Maynooth grant, and admission of Jews; and he is pledged to oppose Lord Palmerston if his Lordship does not bring forward or support some measures for extending the franchise.

CAREGAN has returned a member ever since 1536, in conjunction with the tributary towns of Lampeter, Aberystwith, and Adpar. Its constituency prior to the Reform Act consisted of the freemen alone; to those are now added the £10 householders. The registered electors in 1852 were only 449, having decreased since 1832 by the deaths of the old freemen. The local influence is divided between the families of Lord Lisburne and Mr. Pryse-Lovden, whose father, Mr. P. Pryse, sat for the borough for many years after the Reform Act. The late member, Mr. Lloyd Davies, has been recently displaced by—

MR. EDWARD PRYSE, an officer in the army, and a general and independent supporter of Lord Palmerston. He is in favour of a large reform, national education, and extended franchise.

CARDIGANSHIRE, a mining county of South Wales, has returned one member since 1536. The local influence is divided between the families of Pryse and Powell and Lord Lisburne. The late Colonel Powell represented the county for many years before and after the Reform Act. On his retirement in 1854 he was succeeded by the present member,

THE EARL OF LISBURN, a steady supporter of Lord Derby's party. He is opposed to the Maynooth grant and the admission of Jews. His name does not occur in the division on the China question.

CARLISLE, a city and chief town of Cumberland, has returned two members since 1295. Its constituency prior to the Reform Act was limited to such freemen as were members of some ancient guilds, to whom were then added the £10 householders. The registered electors have increased from 977 in 1832 to 1134 in 1852. Considerable local influence is in the hands of Sir James Graham and of Mr. Howard, of Corby Castle, who represented the borough for many years after the granting of Catholic Emancipation and since the Reform Act. Among other recent members we may enumerate Mr. Marshall, who now sits for Cumberland, Mr. Ferguson, and Mr. W. James. The present members are—

1. **THE RIGHT HON. SIR JAMES R. G. GRAHAM**, Bart., who was for several years Home Secretary under Sir R. Peel, and who before and since that time has been First Lord of the Admiralty. Sir J. Graham has shifted considerably in his political opinions during his long Parliamentary career, and now sits as an Independent Liberal. He voted against Lord Palmerston on the China question.

2. **MR. WILLIAM N. HODGSON**, a local gentleman of Conservative opinions, who sat for the city in the Parliament of 1847. He is in favour of Protection, and opposed to the Maynooth grant.

CARMARTHEN has returned one member since 1536. The Reform Act added to it the neighbouring town of Llanelly. Its old constituency was the burgesses of Carmarthen, to whom have been added the £10 householders of both towns. The local influence of Earl Cawdor is considerable. Since the Reform Act Carmarthen has been represented by the Hon. W. H. Yelverton, Mr. D. Lewis, and by the present member,

MR. DAVID MORRIS, who has sat without interruption since 1835. He is a local banker and magistrate. He is a decided Liberal, and votes in favour of the extension of the franchise and the ballot. He supported Ministers on the China question.

CARMARTHENSHIRE has returned two members since the Reform Act; before that time it returned only one since the reign of Henry VIII. The chief local interest is divided between Lords Dynevor and Cawdor. Its population had risen since 1832 from 100,000 to upwards of 110,000 in 1852. Since that date it has been represented by Sir J. H. Williams, Bart., Mr. J. Jones, Col. Rice Trevor (now Lord Dynevor), and by the present members,

1. **MR. DAVID ARTHUR SAUNDERS DAVIS**, a barrister-at-law, and a gentleman of large property in the county, professing Conservative opinions. He voted in favour of Protection, and is opposed to the Maynooth grant. He supported Mr. Cobden's motion on China.

2. **MR. DAVID JONES**, of Pantglas, also a Conservative, and a Church reformer. He is in favour of a more equitable adjustment of the revenues of the Established Church than that which now obtains; but he wishes to repeal the Maynooth grant.

CARNARVON, with five tributary towns, has returned one member since 1536. The Reform Act added Bangor to their number. The old constituency consisted of the scot and lot voters; the registered electors, who, in 1832, were 855, and in 1852 had only increased to 861. The local influence of the Marquis of Anglesey is still considerable. Since the Reform Act the borough has been represented by Sir C. Paget, Major Nanney, Col. Love-Parry, and the present member,

MR. WILLIAM BULKELEY HUGHES, a barrister-at-law, who formerly went the Oxford and Chester circuits. He is a Liberal Conservative, and has sat since 1837. He supported Sir R. Peel in his Free-trade measures, and is in favour of moderate and well-considered reforms, and of the Maynooth grant.

CARNARVONSHIRE has returned a member since the reign of Henry VIII. The chief local influence in this county is divided between the Marquis of Anglesey and Sir R. Williams Bulkeley, Bart. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Mr. Assheton Smith, the veteran sportsman, Mr. J. R. Ormsby Gore, and by its present member,

THE HON. COL. EDWARD GEORGE DOUGLAS-PENNANT, a brother of the Earl of Morton, who assumed the name of Pennant on marrying the heiress of the late Mr. Pennant, of Holywell. He is a moderate Conservative, inclining to Liberal opinions. He supported Mr. Cobden's resolutions on the China question.

CHATHAM was first erected into a borough under the Reform Act of 1832. It is more particularly under the influence of the existing Government. Its constituency consists entirely of the £10 householders, very many of whom are employed in the Dockyards. Its population is upwards of 28,000, and its registered electors were 1371 at the last Census. Chatham has been represented by Colonel Maberley (who afterwards was Secretary to the Post-office), and by the Right Hon. G. S. Byng, now Viscount Enfield. The present member is—

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR JOHN MARK FREDERICK SMITH, of the Royal Engineers (related to the late member, Captain L. V. Vernon). He is a general and independent supporter of Lord Derby's Government. He was elected in 1852, but unseated on petition.

CHELTEMHAM was first erected into a borough in 1832 by the Reform Act. It then numbered a population of 22,000, which had grown by the last Census into 35,000, and during the same period its constituency had increased from 919 to 2400. Since its first erection into a Parliamentary borough it has been represented by one of the Berkeley family, with the exception of a few months in 1847-8, during which Sir W. Jones sat, but only to be unseated on petition. Its original member, Mr. Craven Berkeley, died about two years ago. In his place was elected the present member,

MR. FRANCIS WILLIAM FITZARDINGE-BERKELEY, Captain in the Royal Horse Guards, and eldest son of Sir M. Berkeley, the late M.P. for Gloucester. He is a thorough Liberal; in favour of the Maynooth grant, national education, extensive reform, vote by ballot, and abolition of Church-rates.

CHESHIRE.—This county first returned two members to Parliament in 1543. The Reform Act of 1832 added two more. Its population, which was 334,410 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 455,615; and its registered electors showed an increase from 10,233 to 15,611. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Marquis of Westminster, the Earl of Stamford, and the Marquis Cholmondeley. Since the Reform Act the *Northern Division* has been represented by Mr. E. J. Stanley (now Lord Stanley of Alderley), and by its present members,

1. **MR. WILLIAM TATTON EGERTON**, of Tatton Park, a Conservative, and opposed to the Maynooth grant, and extension of the franchise. He did not vote on the China question.

2. **MR. GEORGE CORNWALL LEIGH**, a Deputy Lieutenant for Cheshire, of which he has been High Sheriff. In politics he is a Liberal Conservative. He votes for Free-trade, and a moderate and gradual extension of the franchise.

Since the Reform Act the *Southern Division* has been represented by Mr. G. Wilbraham, and by the present members,

1. **SIR PHILIP GREY EGERTON**, a Conservative, and opposed to admission of Jews, and extension of franchise. He is a gentleman of refined and elegant tastes, and member of several learned societies. He formerly sat for Chester.

2. **MR. JOHN TOLLEMACHE**, a distant relation of the Earl of Dysart, and a magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant for Cheshire. He is a Conservative; in favour of ecclesiastical reform. He votes against the Maynooth grant, and desires some equitable substitute for Church-rates.

CHESTER.—This city (which, like Bristol, is a county in itself) first returned two members to Parliament in 1543. Its constituency formerly consisted of the Corporation and resident freemen, admitted by birth or servitude, to which the Reform Act added the £10 householders. Its population, which was 21,363 in 1832, had risen, at the last Census, to 27,766; and its registered electors showed an increase from 2028 to 2521. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Marquis of Westminster, whose residence, Eaton Hall, is near the city. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by the late Chief Justice Jervis, Lord Robert Grosvenor, and the Hon. W. O. Stanley, and by its present members,

1. **EARL GROSVENOR**, eldest son of the Marquis of Westminster, son-in-law of the Duke of Sutherland, and Captain in the Cheshire Yeomanry. He is a Liberal, and supports moderate reform and progress, and Free-trade. He opposed Mr. Cobden's motion on China.

2. **MR. ENOCH GIBSON SALISBURY**, a native of Wales, and a barrister-at-law. He is in favour of Liberal measures, and opposed to all religious grants and endowments.

CHICHESTER.—This city first returned two members to Parliament in 1295. Its constituency formerly consisted of the freemen and inhabitant householders paying scot and lot, to which the Reform Act added the £10 householders. Its population was 8270 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 8662, but its registered electors show a decrease from 852 to 757, in 1852. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Duke of Richmond. Among its more noted members may be mentioned the Right Hon. W. Huskisson, the well-known Minister and political economist, who sat from 1812 to 1823. Since the Reform Act Chichester has been represented by Lord Arthur Lennox, and by its present members,

1. **JOHN ABEL SMITH**, a cousin of Lord Carlington. He was a partner in the bank of Smith, Payne, and Co. Is in favour of Parliamentary reform, extended suffrage, and admission of Jews. He opposed Mr. Cobden's resolutions on China.

2. **LORD HENRY GEORGE CHARLES LENNOX**, a moderate Conservative; opposed, however, to Maynooth grant and admission of Jews. He voted for Mr. Cobden's motion on the China question.

CHIPPENHAM.—This borough first returned two members to Parliament in 1295. Its constituency formerly consisted of the burgesses and resident freemen, to which the Reform Act added the £10 householders. Its population, which was 5270 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 6283, and its registered electors showed an increase from 298 to 360. By Lord John Russell's Reform Bill of 1832 it was proposed to add to Chippenhams the parishes of Bradford and Corsham. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Neeld family, who inherit the wealth of the late Mr. Rundell, the silversmith, of Ludgate-hill. Among its more noted members may be mentioned the late Sir Robert Peel, who sat from 1812 to 1817. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Mr. Fox-Talbot (the inventor of the Talbotype) and the late Mr. Joseph Neeld, who died last year. Its present members are—

1. **MR. ROBERT PARRY NISBET**. He is a retired Indian judge, who has passed a long career in the East India civil service. He is a Conservative, but professes to support all measures of safe and sound reform; he supported Mr. Cobden's motion on China.

2. **CAPT. HENRY G. BOLDERO**. He is a brother-in-law of the late Mr. Neeld, and was formerly clerk of the Ordnance. He is a Conservative, and votes against admission of Jews and the Maynooth grant. He voted for Mr. Cobden's motion on China.

CHRISTCHURCH.—This borough first returned two members to Parliament in 1561, but the Reform Act reduced this number to one only. Its constituency formerly consisted of the corporation only, to which the Reform Act added the £10 householders. Its population, which was 6077 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 7475, and its registered electors showed an increase from 206 to 313. By Lord John Russell's Reform Bill of 1852, it was proposed to increase the constituency by joining to the borough the parish of Ringwood. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Rose family and the Earl of Malmesbury. Among its more noted members may be mentioned the first Lord Malmesbury and the Right Hon. W. Sturges Bourne. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Sir G. Fapps-Gervis, Bart., the Right Hon. Sir G. Rose, Capt. E. A. J. Harris, and by its present member,

MR. JOHN EDWARD WALCOTT, an Admiral in the Navy, and a cousin of Lord Lyons; served with distinction on the West India station. He is a Conservative, opposed to the Maynooth grant. He voted for Mr. Cobden's resolutions on China.

CIRENCESTER.—This borough first returned two members to Parliament in 1571. Its constituency formerly consisted of the inhabitant householders within the borough limits, to whom the Reform Act added the £10 householders of the entire parish, disfranchising those under £10. Its population, which was 5420 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 6696, and its registered electors showed a decrease from 604 to 431. By Lord John Russell's Reform Bill of 1852, it was proposed to increase the constituency by joining to the borough the parishes of Lechdale and Fairford. The chief local influence is in the hands of Earl Bathurst. Among its more noted members may be mentioned Allen Bathurst, the well-known opponent of Sir R. Walpole, and also Lord Chancellor Bathurst before his elevation to the Peerage. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by the present Earl Bathurst, while Lord Apsley, Lord R. E. Somerset, Mr. Master, Mr. Cripps, and Viscount Villiers, and by its present members,

1. **MR. JOSEPH R. MULLINGS**, a retired solicitor in the borough, and a Deputy Lieutenant for Gloucestershire. He is a Conservative, and votes against the admission of Jews and abolition of Church rates, but did not vote on Mr. Cobden's resolutions.

2. **MR. ALLEN ALEXANDER BATHURST**, a nephew of Earl Bathurst.

He enters Parliament for the first time, as an avowed supporter of Conservative opinions.

CLITHEROE.—This borough first returned two members to Parliament in 1553, but the Reform Act of 1832 reduced these to one only. Its constituency formerly consisted of the tenants for life or in fee of certain borough lands and houses, to which the Reform Act added the £10 householders. Its population, which was 8915 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 11,479, and its registered electors showed an increase from 306 to 448. By Lord John Russell's Reform Bill of 1852, it was proposed to increase the constituency by adjoining to the borough the parish of Colne. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Duke of Buccleuch. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Mr. Fort, Mr. Cardwell, Mr. M. Wilson, Mr. Aspinall, Mr. L. N. Starkie, and its present member, Mr. JOHN TURNER HORWOOD, a barrister-at-law, and a Conservative in politics. He will vote for Lord Palmerston on the China question, and is opposed to the Maynooth grant.

COCKERMOUTH.—This borough first returned two members to Parliament in 1295, but has only sent them continuously since 1640. Its constituency formerly consisted of the burgage tenants only, to which the Reform Act added the £10 householders. Its population, which was 6022 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 7025; and its registered electors showed an increase from 305 to 355. By Lord John Russell's Reform Bill of 1852 it was proposed to increase the constituency by joining to the borough the parishes of Maryport and Workington. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Egremont family, now represented by General Wyndham. Among its more noted members may be mentioned the first Earl Stanhope, Lord Macartney, the Earl of Liverpool, and the first Lord Abinger, as Sir James Scarlett. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Mr. F. L. Dykes, Mr. Aglionby, Mr. Horsman, and General Wyndham. Its present members are

1. Mr. JOHN STEEL, a retired solicitor of the borough. He is a Liberal in politics. He votes for extension of the franchise, and supported Mr. L. King's motion; he is not prepared to withdraw the Maynooth grant. He supported Ministers on the China debate.

2. LORD NAAS, the eldest son of the Earl of Mayo, and a nephew by marriage of General Wyndham. He was Secretary for Ireland under Lord Derby in 1852. He votes for Church-rates, and opposes Reform, extension of the franchise, and admission of Jews. He supported Mr. Cobden in his resolutions on the China question. He sat in the last Parliament for Coleraine, and previously for county Kildare.

COLCHESTER.—This borough first returned two members to Parliament in 1295. Its constituency formerly consisted of the Corporation and freemen, to whom the Reform Act added the £10 householders. Its population, which was 16,167 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 19,449; and its registered electors showed an increase from 1093 to 1258. Among its more noted members may be mentioned, the Right Hon. G. Tierney, so many years one of the chief leaders of the Whig party. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Mr. Sanderson, Sir G. H. Smyth, Mr. D. Whittle Harvey, Mr. Harcastle, and Lord James Mansergh. Its present members are

1. Mr. JOHN GURDON-REHOW, a brother of Mr. Gurdon, M.P. for West Norfolk. Was first returned in February last. He is a Liberal in politics, and is in favour of religious and secular education combined, extended suffrage and the ballot, opposed to the Maynooth grant. He voted for Ministers on the China question.

2. Mr. TAVERNER JOHN MILLER, a Conservative. Was elected for Maidon in 1852, but unseated on petition. He is in favour of Lord Derby's general policy.

CORNWALL.—This county first returned two members to Parliament in 1295. The Reform Act separated it into two divisions, each returning two members. The entire population of the county, which was above 302,000 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to little short of 356,000, and its registered electors showed an increase from about 7600 to 10,343. The chief local influence is in the hands of Earl St. German's and the Moworth, Trenayne, and Frelaway families in the west, and in the Earl of Falmouth, the Duke of Leeds, and Lord Clinton in the east. Since the Reform Act the Western Division has been represented by Sir C. Lemon and Mr. Pendarves, and the eastern by the late Sir W. Molesworth, the Earl of St. Germans, the late Sir Hussey Vivian. Its present members are

Western Division: 1. Mr. THOMAS J. AGAR ROBERTS, is a grandson of the late Lord Clifden, and a Deputy Warden of the Stannaries. He is a Liberal, and votes for extended franchise, the ballot, and admission of Jews; is opposed to the Maynooth. He supported Ministers on the China question.

2. Mr. NICHOLAS KENDALL, is a Captain in the Duke of Cornwall's Rangers. Was first returned to Parliament as a supporter of Lord Derby. He ought, however, now to be classed as a Liberal Conservative, as he gives the present Government his support, and voted for them on the China question. He is strongly opposed to the Maynooth grant.

Eastern Division: 1. Mr. MICHAEL WILLIAMS, an extensive copper and tin smelter, and a banker at Truro and Falmouth. He is a Liberal, opposed to Church-rates, in favour of reform and extended franchise, but hesitates as to the necessity of the ballot. He voted for the Maynooth grant, but did not vote on the China question.

2. Mr. RICHARD DAVEY, a magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant for the county, who now enters Parliament for the first time, as a supporter of the present Government, and in favour of reform and progress.

COVENTRY.—This city first returned two members to Parliament in 1295. Its constituency formerly consisted of the Corporation and freemen, either by birth or servitude, to which the Reform Act added the £10 householders. Its population, which was 27,076 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 36,812, and its registered electors showed an increase from 3285 to 4562. Among its more noted members may be mentioned Lord Chancellor Hewitt, afterwards Lord Lyndhurst. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Sir Henry Lytton Bulwer, Mr. W. Williams, Mr. Vice-Chancellor Turner, Mr. Geach, and by its present members,

1. The Right Hon. EDWARD ELLICE, a veteran reformer, having had a seat in Parliament for Coventry for nearly forty years. He is a Canadian and West India proprietor, and has been Secretary to the Treasury and Secretary at War. He votes for liberal measures and general progress, and supported Ministers on Mr. Cobden's recent motion.

2. SIR JOSEPH PAXTON, a well-known landscape-gardener and architect, and designer of the Crystal Palace. He is in favour of secular education, and abolition of Church-rates, and of religious disabilities. He voted for the Maynooth grant and for Mr. Locke King's motion, 1857, and supported Ministers on the China question.

CRICKLADE.—This borough first returned two members to Parliament in 1295. On account of gross bribery the borough was temporarily disfranchised for two years—1780-82—during which time the writ was suspended. The limits of the borough were also extended so as to take in the adjoining parishes. Its constituency formerly consisted of the freeholders and copyholders of the burgage houses and the holders of three years' leases, to which the Reform Act added the £10 householders. Its population, which was 11,661 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 35,728, and its registered electors showed an increase from 1534 to 1647. Some slight local influence is still in the hands of the Earl of Carnarvon. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Mr. Robert Gordon, Mr. Calley, the Hon. H. T. Howard, Mr. A. Goddard, and by its present members,

1. Mr. JOHN NEED, is a brother of the late M.P. for Clippenham. He is a Conservative and supporter of Lord Derby's policy. He votes against extension of franchise, abolition of Church-rates, admission of Jews, and Maynooth grant. He supported Mr. Cobden's resolutions on China.

2. Mr. AMBROSE LUTHERIDGE GODDARD, a son of the former member (who was a Moderate Liberal). His politics in the main are those of Lord Derby. He votes against the Maynooth grant and the admission of Jews.

CUMBERLAND.—This county first returned two members to Parliament in 1300, to which the Reform Act added two more, one for each division. Its aggregate population of the county, which was 169,681 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 195,492, and its registered electors showed an increase from 7083 to 9196. The chief local influence in the eastern division is in the hands of Sir J. Graham, the Earl of Carlisle, and Mr. Howland Corry; in the western division, that of the Earl of Lonsdale is predominant. Since the Reform Act East Cumberland has been represented by Sir James Graham, Mr. Blamire, and Mr. James; and West Cumberland, by Mr. E. Stanley and Mr. Irton. Its present members are—

Eastern Division: 1. Mr. WILLIAM MARSHALL, who is a Liberal, and desires an extension of the suffrage and Church reform. He votes for triennial Parliaments, and the ballot, and supported Ministers on the China question.

2. Hon. CHARLES WILLIAM G. HOWARD, a brother of the Earl of Carlisle. Willing to support the Maynooth grant; though in favour of an extension of the suffrage, he is opposed to the ballot. He voted for Ministers on Mr. Cobden's motion.

Western Division: 1. Mr. HENRY LOWTHER, a nephew of the Earl of Lonsdale, to whose title and estates he will one day succeed. He was formerly a Captain in the Life Guards. He is a Conservative, and voted for inquiry into Maynooth. He supported Mr. Cobden's motion.

2. Mr. HENRY WYNDHAM, a natural son of the late Earl of Egremont. He is a General in the Army, and served in the Peninsula and at Waterloo. He is a follower of Lord Derby, and opposed to the Maynooth grant. He voted with Mr. Cobden on the China question.

DARTMOUTH.—This borough first returned two members to Parliament in 1351; but the Reform Act took one member away. Its constituency formerly consisted of the Corporation and freemen only, to which the Reform Act added the £10 householders. Its population, which was 4597 in 1832, had fallen at the last Census to 4508, though its registered electors showed an increase from 422 to 490. By Lord John Russell's Reform Bill of 1852 it was proposed to increase the constituency by joining to the borough the parish of Brixham. The chief local influence is in the hands of Sir H. Seale, Bart. Among its more noted members may be mentioned Lord Howe, the celebrated Admiral. Since

the Reform Act it has been represented by the late Sir J. H. Seale, Mr. Moffat, Mr. Somes, Sir T. Herbert, and by its present member, Mr. JAMES CAIRD, a barrister-at-law, and formerly Agricultural Commissioner to the Times. He enters Parliament for the first time, as a general supporter of Liberal measures.

DENBIGH. a district of boroughs, consisting of Denbigh, Holt, and Ruthin, first returned one member to Parliament in 1536. The Reform Act added Wrexham to the number. Its constituency formerly consisted of the burgesses only, to which the Reform Act added the £10 householders. Its population, which was 14,245 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 16,526; but its registered electors show a decrease from 1131 to 858. The chief local influence is in the hands of the West and Biddulph families. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Mr. Madocks, Mr. Wilson Jones, Mr. F. R. West, and by its present member,

Mr. TOWNSHEND MAINWARING, a Liberal Conservative, and more especially in favour of Church reform. When he sat in Parliament previously he voted for Sir R. Peel's Free-trade measures.

DENBIGHSHIRE.—This county first returned one member to Parliament in 1536. A second member was added by the Reform Act. Its population, which was 83,167 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 92,583; and its registered electors showed an increase from 3401 to 3901. The chief local influence is in the hands of the family of Sir W. W. Wynne, Bart. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by the late Sir W. W. Wynne (who sat for nearly fifty years) and by the Hon. W. (now Lord) Bagot. Its present members are

1. SIR WATKIN WILLIAMS WYNN, a staunch Conservative; in favour of Church and State and Church-rates, and opposed to the admission of Jews and extension of suffrage. He voted for Mr. Cobden's motion on China.

Mr. ROBERT MYDDLETON-BIDDULPH, Lord Lieutenant of Denbighshire. He is a Liberal, in favour of extended franchise, the ballot, Maynooth grant, and religious equality. He voted with Ministers on the late motion on affairs in China.

DERBY.—This borough first returned two members to Parliament in 1298. Its constituency formerly consisted of the Corporation, freemen, and sworn burgesses, to which the Reform Act added the £10 householders. Its population, which was 23,607 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 40,609; and its registered electors showed an increase from 1384 to 2448. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Duke of Devonshire. Among its more noted members may be mentioned Lord Chancellor Macclesfield. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Mr. E. Strutt (now Lord Belper), Mr. Ponsonby (now Earl of Bessborough), and Messrs. Leveson-Gower, Heyworth, and Horsfall. Its present members are

1. Mr. MICHAEL THOMAS BASS, a large brewer at Burton. He is a Liberal, opposed to the Income-tax and Church-rates. He votes for the ballot, Maynooth grant, and admission of Jews; and supported Ministers on Mr. Cobden's motion.

2. Mr. SAMUEL BEALE, a merchant in London, and Deputy Chairman of the Midland Railway. He is of "decidedly Liberal politics," and enters Parliament as a supporter of Lord Palmerston.

DERBYSHIRE.—The county of Derbyshire first returned two members to Parliament in 1295, to which the Reform Act added two more, one for each division. Its entire population, which was 237,110 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 298,084, and its registered electors showed an increase from 9111 to 12,414. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Duke of Devonshire. Since the Reform Act the Northern Division has been represented by the Earl of Burlington, Mr. Gisborne, and Mr. W. Evans, and the Southern Division by Lords Vernon and Waterpark, Sir L. Gresley, Sir G. Crewe, Mr. F. Hunt, and Messrs. W. and E. M. Mundy. Its present members are

Northern Division: 1. Mr. WILLIAM P. THORNHILL, a Liberal, in favour of sound national education, and a large measure of Parliamentary and legal reform. He voted for members on the China question.

2. Hon. GEORGE H. CAVENTISH, a brother of the Earl of Burlington. Is of Liberal opinions. He voted against Mr. Cobden's resolutions on the affairs in China.

Southern Division: 1. Mr. CHARLES R. COLVILLE, a son of the late Sir C. Colville. He is a general supporter of Lord Derby's policy, opposed to Jewish emancipation, and the Maynooth Grant. He voted with Mr. Cobden on the China question.

2. Mr. THOMAS WILLIAM EVANS, a son of the late Mr. W. Evans, who formerly represented the Northern Division. He enters Parliament as a Liberal, and is willing to support Lord Palmerston's Government.

DEVIZES.—This borough first returned two members to Parliament. Its constituency formerly consisted of the Mayor, and select burgesses only, to which the Reform Act added the £10 householders. Its population, which was 6367 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 6584, and its registered electors showed an increase from 315 to 373. By Lord John Russell's Reform Bill of 1852 it was proposed to increase the constituency by joining to the borough the parishes of Heylesbury and Warminster. The chief local influence is in the hands of Mr. Watson-Taylor, and Mr. Sotheron-Estcourt. Among its more noted members may be mentioned the Speaker, Mr. Addington, afterwards Lord Sidmouth. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Mr. W. Locke, Mr. M. Gore, Sir P. Durham, Mr. Estcourt, Capt. (now Admiral Sir) J. W. Deans-Dundas, Mr. Henegge, and the late Mr. Ludlow-Bruges, and Mr. J. N. Gladstone. Its present members are

1. Mr. SIMON WATSON-TAYLOR, a son of Mr. G. W. Taylor, formerly M.P. for Devizes, and a nephew of the late Right Hon. Michael Angelo Taylor. He enters Parliament as a Conservative.

2. Mr. CHRISTOPHER DARBY GRIFFITH, a magistrate, and Deputy Lieutenant for Berks. He enters Parliament for the first time, as a Liberal Conservative.

DEVONPORT.—This borough first returned two members to Parliament in 1832, when it was enfranchised by the Reform Act. Its constituency consists of the £10 householders. Its population, which was 44,454 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 50,157; and its registered electors showed an increase from 1777 to 2407. The chief local influence is in the hands of the existing Government, who employ a large number of persons in the Dockyards and other works. Among its more noted members may be mentioned Admiral Sir Edward Codrington, Sir George Grey, the late Mr. Henry Tufnell, Sir George Berkeley, and Sir John Romilly, now Master of the Rolls. Its present members are

1. Sir THOMAS ERSKINE PERRY, a retired Indian Judge. Is in favour of extended franchise, abolition of property qualification, the ballot, and admission of Jews. Voted for Mr. Cobden's resolutions on the China question.

2. Mr. JAMES WILSON, Financial Secretary to the Treasury, and was formerly editor of the *Economist* newspaper. He sat in the last Parliament for Westbury. He is a Liberal; opposed to all religious endowments, and to the ballot. He voted against Mr. Cobden's motion on China.

DEVON.—This county first returned two members to Parliament in 1295, to which the Reform Act added two more, one for each division. Its population, which was 494,168 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 567,093; and its registered electors showed an increase from 12,821 to 17,634. The chief local influence is in the hands of Earl Porteus and Sir T. Acland, in the North; and Sir J. Y. Bulwer, in the South. Among its more noted members may be mentioned the late Lord Rolle, who represented it at the close of the last century. Since the Reform Act the Northern Division has been represented by the present Earl Porteus, the late Mr. N. Fellowes, Mr. L. W. Buck, and Sir T. D. Acland; and by its present members,

1. The Hon. CHARLES TREFUSIS, eldest son of Lord Clinton, and enters Parliament for the first time, as a Liberal Conservative, unpledged to particular measures.

2. Mr. JAMES WENTWORTH BULLER, grandson of the late Bishop (Buller) of Exeter, and formerly M.P. for Exeter. He is a Liberal, and a firm supporter of Lord Palmerston's Government, whom he would have supported on the China question, had he been in Parliament.

The Southern Division, since the Reform Act, has been represented by Mr. M. N. Parker, Lord John Russell (in 1831-35), Lord Courtenay, and the late Sir L. Lopes. Its present members are

1. Sir JOHN YARDE BULLER, Bart., one of the "Protestant and Protectionist" party. He is strongly opposed to the Maynooth grant, the admission of Jews, and abolition of Church-rates; and voted for Mr. Cobden's resolutions on China. He has sat for more than twenty years.

2. Mr. LAWRENCE PALK, eldest son of Sir L. Palk, who formerly sat for the county. He is a strong Protestant and Protectionist, and an advocate for Church-rates, and for all that will maintain the union between Church and State.

DORCHESTER.—This borough first returned two members to Parliament in 1295. Its constituency formerly consisted of the payers of scot and lot on real and personal estates, to which the Reform Act added the £10 householders. Its population, which was 3063 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 6394; and its registered electors showed an increase from 322 to 432. By Lord John Russell's Reform Bill of 1852, it was proposed to increase the constituency by joining to the borough the parishes and towns of Blandford and Sherborne. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Earl of Shaftesbury, and the families of Sturt and Damer. Among its more noted members may be mentioned the late Sir Samuel Shepherd and the present Earl of Shaftesbury. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Mr. J. Williams (a local banker), Sir James Graham, the Hon. Mr. Ashley Cooper, the Right Hon. G. Dawson-Damer, and Mr. H. G. Sturt. Its present members are

1. Mr. RICHARD BRINSLEY SHERIDAN, the only surviving male representative of the late Right Hon. R. B. Sheridan. He is a Liberal; in favour of extended franchise and the ballot. He voted for Ministers on the China question.

2. Mr. CHARLES NAPIER STURT, son of the late, and brother of the present, M.P. for Dorset, and an officer in the Guards. He was first elected about a year ago as a Conservative. He voted for Mr. Cobden's resolutions on China.

DORSET.—This county first returned two members to Parliament in 1295, to which the Reform Act added a third. Its population, which was 159,252 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 184,207, but its registered electors showed only a small increase, viz., from 5632 to 5690. The chief local influence is in the hands of the families of Ashley, Sturt, and Bankes, together with Lord Portman and the Earl of Ilchester. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Lord Ashley (now Earl of Shaftesbury), the late Right Hon. G. Bankes, the late Lord De Mauley, Mr. H. C. Sturt, and Mr. John Floyer. Its present members are

1. Mr. HENRY KER SEYMOUR, a Conservative, pledged to uphold the national church; opposed, therefore, to abolition of Church-rates, and admission of Jews. He voted for Mr. Cobden's resolutions on the China question.

2. Mr. HENRY G. STURT, eldest son of the former M.P. for the county, and nephew of the Earl of Cardigan. He sat for Dorchester in the last Parliament, and was elected for the county in 1856, on the death of Mr. Bankes. He voted against Ministers on the China debate.

3. The Hon. WILLIAM H. BERKELEY PORTMAN, the eldest son of Lord Portman, and sat for Shaftesbury in the last Parliament. He is a Liberal, in favour of extended franchise, but opposed to the ballot; in favour of a more equal adjustment of taxation.

DOVER.—This borough (one of the Cinque Ports) first returned two members to Parliament in 1290. Its constituency formerly consisted of the free burgesses by birth, servitude, and marriage, to which the Reform Act added the £10 householders. Its population, which was 11,924 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 22,244; and its registered electors showed an increase from 1651 to 2064. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports and of the Government of the day. Among its more noted members may be mentioned Lord George Germaine and the Right Hon. W. Huskisson. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Mr. Poulett-Thomson (afterwards Lord Sydenham), Sir J. R. Reid, Mr. E. Rice, Sir G. Clerk, and Lord Chelsea. Its present members are

1. Mr. R. BERNAL-OSBORNE, eldest son of the late Mr. Bernal, many years M.P. for Rochester, and Chairman of Committees of the House of Commons. He formerly sat for Wycombe, and in the last Parliament for Middlesex. He is an "advanced" Liberal. He votes for abolition of Church-rates, religious equality, extended suffrage and the ballot, the Maynooth grant, and admission of Jews. He opposed Mr. Cobden's motion.

2. Sir WILLIAM RUSSELL, a Captain in the 7th Dragoons, and formerly held a post on the Staff in Ireland. He now enters Parliament for the first time, and professes similar political opinions to those of his colleague.

DROITWICH.—This borough first returned one member to Parliament in 1554. Its constituency was formerly very close, consisting of the Corporation of Salt-springs only, to which the Reform Act added the £10 householders. Its population, which was 2487 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 7096; and its registered electors showed an increase from 243 to 367. By Lord John Russell's Reform Bill of 1852 it was proposed to increase the constituency by joining to the borough the parish of Bromsgrove. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Foley and Pakington families. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Mr. J. H. Foley (now M.P. for East Worcestershire) and Mr. J. Barneby. Its present member is

The Right Hon. Sir JOHN S. PAKINGTON, Bart., Chairman of the Worcester Quarter Sessions, and was Colonial Secretary in 1852 under Lord Derby, whose political opinions he follows. He is opposed to the Maynooth grant, admission of Jews, and abolition of Church-rates. He has brought forward a plan for general national education. He supported Mr. Cobden's resolutions on the China question.

DURLEY.—This borough first returned one member to Parliament in 1832, being enfranchised by the Reform Act. Its population, which was 23,043 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 37,962; and its registered electors showed an increase from 670 to 912. The chief local influence is in the hands of Lord Ward, but was entirely set aside at the recent election. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Sir John (now Lord) Campbell, Mr. T. Haykes, Mr. Benbow, and Sir Stafford H. Northcote. Its present member is

Mr. HENRY BRINSLEY SHERIDAN, a barrister of the Inner Temple, and late Managing Director of the Times Insurance Company. He now enters Parliament for the first time. He will vote for abolition of Church-rates and income-tax, extended franchise, and unsectarian education, but is opposed to the ballot.

DURHAM.—This city first returned two members to Parliament in 1677. Its constituency formerly consisted of the corporation of freemen only, to which the Reform Act added the £10 householders. Its population, which was 10,125 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 13,168; and its registered electors showed an increase from 806 to 1157. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Earl of Durham and Earl Vane. Among its more noted members in former days may be mentioned Lord Chancellor Talbot and the late Viscount Hardinge. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Mr. Harland, Sir W. Chaytor, Lord Dunsington, Captain FitzRoy (since Governor of New Zealand), Mr. John Bright, Mr. H. J. Spearman, and Mr. Granger. Its present members are

1. Mr. WILLIAM ATHERTON, a barrister-at-law, a Q.C., and a Bench of the Inner Temple. He is a Liberal, in favour of extension of the suffrage, the ballot, a large reform in the law, and religious equality. He votes for the grant to Maynooth, and supported Lord Palmerston on the China question.

2. Mr. JOHN ROBERT MOWBRAY, a Conservative, but in favour of safe and sober progress, of independent action for the Established Church, and opposed to the Maynooth grant. He voted with Mr. Cobden on the China question.

DURHAM COUNTY first returned two members to Parliament in 1675, to which the Reform Act added two more, one for each division. Its population, which was 253,827 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 390,854; and its registered electors showed an increase from 4267 to 6631. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Duke of Cleveland, the Earl of Durham, and the Earl Vane. Among its more noted members may be mentioned the late Earl of Durham, who sat for it before his elevation to the Peerage. Since the Reform Act the Northern Division has been represented by Mr. H. Lambton, Sir H. Williamson, Mr. H. T. Liddell (now Lord Ravensworth), and Lord Seaham (now Earl Vane). Its present members are

1. Mr. ROBERT DUNCOMBE SHAFTO, son of a gentleman who formerly sat for the county, and is a Liberal in politics. He is an advocate of the claims of the shipping interest; in favour of extension of the franchise and the ballot, but opposed to the Maynooth grant. He voted for Ministers against Mr. Cobden's motion on China.

2. LORD ADOLPHUS F. C. W. VANE-TEMPEST, brother of Earl Vane, being a younger son of the late Marquis of Londonderry. He is an officer in the Scots Fusilier Guards, and served in the Crimea. He is a Conservative, and votes for the maintenance of Church-rates and inquiry into Maynooth. He supported Mr. Cobden's resolutions on the China question.

Since the Reform Act the Southern Division has been represented by Mr. Joseph Pease, Mr. Bowes, and Mr. James Farrar. Its present members are

1. LORD HARRY GEORGE VANE, brother of the Duke of Cleveland, and was formerly Secretary of Legation at Stockholm. He is a Liberal in politics. He voted with Mr. Cobden on the China question.

2. Mr. HENRY PEASE, brother of Mr. Joseph Pease, the former member. He is a member of the Society of Friends, and was one of the Peace Deputation to the late Emperor Nicholas. He is returned as an independent Liberal.

ESSEX.—This county first returned two members to Parliament in 1295, to which the Reform Act added two more—one for each division. Its population, which was 317,237 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 369,298; and its registered electors showed an increase from 9651 to 11,534. The local influence is too much divided between Lords Maynard, Petre, Braybrooke, and Rayleigh, and other landed proprietors, to allow any one interest to preponderate. Among its more noted members may be mentioned the late Sir Eliab Harvey, and Mr. (afterwards Lord) Western. Since the Reform Act the Northern Division has been represented by Sir John Tyrell (for twenty-five years), Mr. A. Haring (afterwards Lord Ashburton), Mr. Elwes, and Mr. C. Round. Its present members are

1. Right Hon. WM. BERNESFORD, cousin of the Marquis of Waterford. He is a warm supporter of Lord Derby, under whose Ministry, in 1852, he was Secretary at War. He formerly sat for Harwich. He voted for Mr. Cobden's resolutions on China.

2. Mr. CHARLES DU CANE, a supporter of Lord Derby's policy; but, though a Conservative, pledges himself to offer no factious opposition to Lord Palmerston. He will vote against the Maynooth grant.

The Southern Division, since the Reform Act, has been represented by Mr. Hall Dare, Sir T. B. Lennard, the late Mr. G. Palmer, Sir E. Buxton, and Sir W. B. Smijth. The present members are

1. Mr. THOMAS WM. BRAMSTON, a Liberal Conservative, whose father and grandfather before him sat for the county. He is inclined to vote for safe and steady reforms, and will give a modified and conditional support to Lord Palmerston, though he voted for Mr. Cobden's resolutions on China.

2. Mr. ROBERT BAKER-WINGFIELD, a relation of the late Earl Digby, and formerly Private Secretary to Lord Chancellor Cottenham. He enters Parliament for the first time, and will vote for extended franchise, a more equitable system of taxation, Parliamentary reform, and an adjustment of the Church-rate question. He would have supported Lord Palmerston on the China question had he been in Parliament.

EVESHAM.—This borough first returned two members to Parliament in 1295. Its constituency formerly consisted of the common burgesses alone, to which the Reform Act added the £10 householders. Its population, which was 3991 in 1832, had risen, at the last Census, to 4606, but its registered electors showed a decrease from 359 to 349, owing to the deaths of old freemen. By Lord John Russell's Reform Bill of 1852, it was proposed to increase the constituency by joining to the borough the

parishes of Pershore and Chipping Campden. The chief local influence is in the hands of Lord Northwick. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Mr. T. Hudson, Sir C. Cockerell, Mr. P. Borthwick, Lord Marcus Hill, the Hon. Captain Rushout (now M.P. for East Worcestershire), and Mr. Grenville Berkeley. Its present members are,

1. **SIR HENRY POLLARD WILLOUGHBY**, a Liberal Conservative—in favour of Free-trade and moderate reform. He voted for Mr. Cobden's motion on China.

2. **MR. EDWARD HOLLAND**, a Liberal, who formerly sat for East Worcestershire. He is in favour of extended suffrage, national education, and civil and religious liberty. He voted with Ministers against Mr. Cobden's motion.

EXETER.—This city first returned two members to Parliament in 1295. Its constituency formerly consisted of the freeholders and freemen only, to which the Reform Act added the £10 householders. Its population, which was 28,201 in 1832, had risen, at the last Census, to 40,688, but its registered electors show a decrease from 2952 to 2501. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Courtenay, Rolle, and Buller families. Among its more noted members may be mentioned the present Earl of Devon, many years Clerk of the Parliaments; and since the Reform Act it has been represented by Mr. J. W. Buller (now M.P. for North Devon), the late Sir W. W. Follett, and Sir J. T. Duckworth. Its present members are

1. **MR. EDWARD DIVETT**, a Director of the South Australian Banking Company, and otherwise engaged in business. His politics are Liberal; he votes for the ballot and short Parliaments; and he supported Ministers on the China question.

2. **MR. RICHARD SOMMERS GARD**, a gentleman largely engaged in manufacture in Devon, of which he has been High Sheriff. He is a Conservative, and now enters Parliament for the first time.

EYE, Suffolk.—This borough first returned two members to Parliament in 1571. It was deprived of one, however, by the Reform Act. Its constituency formerly consisted of the freemen inhabitants paying scot and lot, to which the Reform Act added the £10 householders; while its population, which was 7204 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 7531, its registered electors, on the contrary, showed a decrease from 330 to 275. By Lord John Russell's Reform Bill of 1852, it was proposed to increase the constituency by joining to the borough the parishes of Debenham and Framlingham. The entire local influence is in the hands of the Kerrison family. Among its noted members may be mentioned Sir Joseph Jekyll, the great Marquis Cornwallis, the first Lord Cowley, the late Judge Garrow, and Sir W. (afterwards) Lord Gifford. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by the late Sir E. Kerrison and by its present member, his son.

SIR EDWARD C. KERRISON, a Lieutenant in the Suffolk Yeomanry Cavalry, and a son-in-law of the Earl of Ilchester. He is a Conservative, and voted with the majority on Mr. Cobden's resolutions on China.

FINSBURY.—This borough first returned two members to Parliament in 1832, being enfranchised under the Reform Act. Its constituency consists of the resident £10 householders. Its population, which was 224,539 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 323,772, and its registered electors showed an increase from 10,309 to 20,025. Among its more noted members may be mentioned Mr. Serjeant Spankie and the Right Hon. Sir R. Grant, brother of Lord Glenelg, and afterwards Governor of Bombay; it has also been represented by Mr. Thomas Wakley and Mr. Alderman Challis. Its present members are

1. **MR. THOMAS SLINGSBY DUNCOMBE**, a cousin of Lord Feverham; but, though of a noble family, he is a Radical Reformer, in favour of civil and religious equality, abolition of Church-rates, and admission of Jews. He voted with the Ministry on the China question.

2. **MR. WILLIAM COX**, a solicitor in the City, and a member of the Common Council. He is now returned for the first time; he intends to vote for civil and religious liberty and equality, abolition of Church-rates, national education, reform and retrenchment, the ballot, short Parliaments, and equal electoral districts.

FLINT.—This district of burghs first returned one member to Parliament in 1536. Its constituency formerly consisted of the scot and lot inhabitants of Flint, Rhuddlan, and four other small villages, to which the Reform Act added the town of Holywell and the city of St. Asaph, limiting the constituency to the £10 householders. The collective population of the district, which was 31,327 in 1832, had fallen at the last Census to 18,814, and its registered electors showed a decrease from 709 to 607. The chief local influence is in the hands of Lord Mostyn and Sir W. Wynn, Bart. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Sir Stephen Glynn (brother-in-law to the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone), Capt. Dundas, and Sir R. W. Bulkeley. Its present member is

SIR JOHN HANMER, Bart., a Liberal Conservative, inclining, however, to pure Liberalism, being in favour of Free-trade, extension and revision of the franchise, but opposed to the ballot. He was formerly member for Hull and Shrewsbury.

FLINTSHIRE.—This county first returned one member to Parliament in 1536. Its population, which was 60,012 in 1832, had risen at the last Census only to 61,521; but its registered electors showed a large increase—viz., from 1271 to 2912. The chief local influence is in the hands of Lord Mostyn and the Earl of Wiltton. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Sir S. R. Glynn and the Hon. E. (now Lord) Mostyn. Its present member is

The Hon. **THOMAS EDWARD LLOYD-MOSTYN**, the eldest son of Lord Mostyn, succeeding his father in the representation. He is a Liberal, in favour of Free-trade, extended education and suffrage, and reform in Church and State. He supported Ministers on the China question.

FROME.—This borough first returned one member to Parliament in 1832, being enfranchised under the Reform Act. Its constituency consists of the £10 householders. Its population, which was 12,240 in 1832, had fallen at the last Census to 10,148, though its registered electors showed an increase from 322 to 383. By Lord John Russell's Reform Bill of 1852 it was proposed to increase the constituency by joining to the borough the parish of Bruton. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Earl of Cork and Mr. Sheppard, a large manufacturer in the borough. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Mr. Thomas Sheppard, the Hon. Colonel Robert E. Boyle (who died in 1854 at Varna), the present Earl of Cork, and the Hon. W. G. Boyle. Its present member is

MR. DONALD NICOLL, a cloth-manufacturer and a merchant tailor in London. He has been now first elected after having closely contested the borough on two previous occasions. He is a Radical Reformer, in favour of extended franchise, the ballot, and financial and Parliamentary reform.

GATESHEAD.—This borough first returned one member to Parliament in 1832, when it was enfranchised by the Reform Act. Its constituency consists of the £10 householders of Gateshead and part of the chapelry of Heworth. Its population, which was 15,177 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 25,568, and its registered electors showed an increase from 454 to 711. The chief local influence is in the hands of Mr. C. Ellison and the Bishop of Durham. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Mr. Cuthbert Rippon and by its present member,

MR. WILLIAM HUTT, a Liberal, in favour of electoral reform, extension of the franchise, and the ballot. He takes a great interest in all commercial questions, and more especially those which touch the shipping interest in Durham and the northern counties, such as the exaction of the Sound dues and dues collected at Stade by the King of Hanover. He formerly sat for Hull. He is married to the Countess of Strathmore.

GLAMORGAN.—This county first returned two members to Parliament in 1536. Its population, which was 126,612 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 231,849; and its registered electors showed an increase from 3680 to 6424. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Duke of Beaufort, the Earl of Dunraven, and the Marquis of Bute. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Mr. L. W. Dillwyn, Viscount Adare (now Earl of Dunraven), Admiral Sir G. Tyler, and by its present members,

1. **MR. CHRISTOPHER RICE M. TALBOT**, cousin of Lord Dynevor, and Lord Lieutenant of the county. He is a Liberal, and voted for extension of suffrage, the ballot, and the Maynooth grant. He supports the abolition of Church-rates and the voluntary principle in education. He admires Lord Palmerston's general foreign policy, but did not vote on the China question.

2. **MR. HENRY HUSSEY VIVIAN**, who sat in the last Parliament for Truro. He is a cousin of Lord Vivian; a Liberal, in favour of electoral reform, extended suffrage, and vote by ballot; opposed to any further grants for religious purposes.

GLOUCESTER.—This city first returned two members to Parliament in 1295. Its constituency formerly consisted of the freemen only, to which the Reform Act added £10 householders. Its population, which was 11,933 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 17,572; and its registered electors showed an increase from 1527 to 1921. The chief local influence is in the hands of Earl Fitzhardinge. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Admiral Sir M. F. Berkeley, K.C.B.; Mr. John Phillips (brother of the Bishop of Exeter), who was a native of this city; and Mr. H. T. Hope, of Deepdene, Surrey. Its present members are

1. **MR. WILLIAM PHILIP PRICE**, a local magistrate, and a timber-merchant in the city; has been High Sheriff of the county. He is a thorough Liberal; in favour of the ballot, and a large measure of electoral reform; opposed to the principle of religious grants and endowments. He voted, however, against Mr. Spooner on the Maynooth grant. He did not vote on the China debate.

2. **SIR ROBERT WILLIAM CARDEN**, an Alderman of London, and a Deputy Lieutenant for Middlesex. He is a "Conservative in principle," in favour of "immediate reduction and speedy abolition of the Income-tax;" a "supporter of the Church of England and her institutions;" and "thinks the Government were to blame for so wholly indorsing the acts of Sir J. Bowring at Canton."

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—This county first returned two members to Parliament in 1295, to which the Reform Act added two more, one for

each Division. Its population, which was 386,904 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 458,160; and its registered electors showed an increase from 12,978 to 16,621. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Duke of Beaufort and Earl Fitzhardinge, both in the Eastern and Western Divisions. Since the Reform Act the Eastern Division has been represented by the late Sir B. W. Guise, the Hon. A. H. Moreton, the Hon. F. Charteris (now Lord Elcho), the Marquis of Worcester (now eighth Duke of Beaufort), and Sir M. Hicks Beach, Bart., and its present members,

1. **SIR CHRISTOPHER WM. CODRINGTON, Bart.**, a nephew of the late Admiral Sir E. Codrington, G.C.B., who has sat for the county since 1834. He is a Conservative, and a firm supporter of Lord Derby, opposed to the Maynooth grant and admission of Jews. He voted for Mr. Cobden's motion on China.

2. **MR. ROBERT S. HOLFORD**, a magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant for the county, of which he was High Sheriff in 1843. He is a Conservative, but in favour of moderate and gradual reform and of national education. He is not prepared to withdraw the Maynooth grant.

The Western Division has been represented since the Reform Act by Mr. Grantley Berkeley, the seventh Duke of Beaufort (when he was Marquis of Worcester), Mr. R. B. Hall, and by its present members,

1. **COLONEL ROBERT NIGEL FITZHARDINGE KINGSCOTE** (who represents a family seated at Kingscote, near Minchinhampton, in the old Saxon times), a cousin of the late Duke of Beaufort. He was in the Scots Fusilier Guards, and was one of Lord Raglan's Aides-de-Camp in the Crimea. He is a Liberal, in favour of electoral reform, and he voted for Mr. L. King's motion for the extension of the franchise and for the ballot. He has held his seat since 1852.

2. **MR. JOHN ROLT, Q.C.**, the eminent Chancery barrister. He is returned as a Conservative; but in his addresses and speeches he professed himself ready to adopt progressive reform, though opposed to a lowering of the franchise and the abolition of Church-rates.

GRANTHAM.—This borough first returned two members to Parliament in 1468. Its constituency formerly consisted of the freemen only, to which the Reform Act added the £10 householders. Its population, which was 7427 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 10,873; and its registered electors showed an increase from 698 to 774. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Duke of Rutland and the Earls of Dysart and Brownlow. Among its more noted members may be mentioned the great Marquis of Granby. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by the Hon. A. Tollemache, Lord Montagu W. Graham, Sir Glynn E. Welby (who has just retired), and by its present members,

1. **MR. WILLIAM EARLE-WELBY**, eldest son of the late member, and a graduate in honours of Christchurch, Oxford; he holds a commission in the Lancashire Yeomanry. He is a Conservative, in favour of civil and religious liberty, and a combination of secular and religious education. He will vote against the admission of Jews the repeal of the Maynooth grant, and against Sunday recreation.

2. **THE HON. FREDERICK J. TOLLEMACHE**, brother of the Earl of Dysart, and is returned as a Liberal Conservative of an "advanced" character, and in favour of civil and religious liberty. He will give a general support to Lord Palmerston's Government. He was many years in Parliament before and after the Reform Act.

GREENWICH.—This borough was appointed to return two members to Parliament under the Reform Act of 1832. It once before had returned two members—viz., in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, who made it her favourite residence. Its constituency consists of the £10 householders of Greenwich and Deptford, with parts of Charlton and Woolwich. Its population, which was 65,917 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 72,748; and its registered electors showed an increase from 2714 to 6308. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Government of the day, owing to the large number of persons whom it employs in the dockyards at Deptford. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Mr. Wolverley Attwood, the late E. G. Barnard, Mr. John Angerstein, Mr. (now Sir) J. W. Deans-Dundas, Admiral Housoun-Stewart, Mr. Alderman Salomons, Mr. Montagu Chambers, Q.C., Mr. P. Rolt, and by its present members,

1. **SIR WILLIAM J. CODRINGTON, K.C.B.**, a Major-General in the Army, and is well known as the fortunate General under whom Sebastopol was taken. He was first returned a few weeks previous to the dissolution. He is a supporter of the present Ministry, of Locke King's motion for an extension of the suffrage, and of the Maynooth grant; he supported Ministers on Mr. Cobden's motion.

2. **MR. JOHN TOWNSEND**, a local auctioneer, and essentially "a man of the people." He is now first returned, as an Independent Liberal. He will support the ballot, Locke King's motion, and civil and religious liberty and equality.

GREAT GRIMSBY.—This borough and port first returned two members for Parliament in 1295; but was reduced by the Reform Act to a single member. Its constituency formerly consisted of the resident freemen and the husbands of their daughters and widows, to which the Reform Act added the £10 householders within the town and an adjoining suburban district. Its population, which was 6336 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 12,263 (nearly 100 per cent); and its registered electors showed an increase from 658 to 861. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Earl of Yarborough. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Mr. W. Maxfield, Mr. E. Heneage, and Earl Annesley. Its present member is

LORD WORSLEY, eldest son of the Earl of Yarborough, and is returned for the first time, as an advocate of Liberal principles and a supporter of the present Ministry.

GUILDFORD.—This borough first returned two members to Parliament in 1295. Its constituency formerly consisted of the freemen and resident freeholders paying scot and lot, to which the Reform Act added the £10 householders of the old borough, and of the outlying parishes of St. Nicholas and Stoke. Its population, which was 3916 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 6740; and its registered electors showed an increase from 342 to 648. The chief local influence is in the hands of Lord Grantley and Earl Onslow, between whose families the representation has been generally divided till of late years. Amongst its more noted members may be mentioned Sir Fletcher Norton (Speaker from 1768 to 1782), and the late Lord Wynford, who sat as Mr. Serjeant Best. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Mr. J. Mangles, Mr. Baring Wall, Major (now Sir John) Yorke Scarlett, Mr. H. Currie, Mr. James Bell, and by its present members,

1. **MR. ROSS DONNELLY MANGLES**, a Director of the East India Company, and Chairman for the year 1857-8. He is a Liberal, and in favour of extended franchise and the ballot, though opposed to Maynooth grant. He has sat for the borough since 1841.

2. **MR. WILLIAM BOVILL, Q.C.**, a barrister of the Home Circuit, and a bencher of the Middle Temple. He was formerly an unsuccessful candidate for Lewes. He is now returned to Parliament for the first time, as a Conservative, with a promise to devote special attention to the local interests of the borough, near which he resides.

HALIFAX.—If we except a brief interval during the days of Oliver Cromwell, this borough first returned two members to Parliament in 1832, when it was erected into a borough. Its constituency consists of £10 householders. Its population, which was 31,317 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 33,582; but its registered electors showed a slight decrease—viz., from 1300 to 1181. The chief electioneering influence is in the hands of the local manufacturers. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Mr. R. Briggs, the Right Hon. J. Stuart Wortley (now Solicitor-General, and M.P. for Buteshire), Mr. E. Protheroe, Mr. H. Edwards, and its present members,

1. **THE RIGHT HON. SIR CHARLES WOOD, Bart.**, First Lord of the Admiralty, and has been Secretary to the Treasury and the Admiralty, and Chancellor of the Exchequer. He formerly sat for Grimsby and Wareham, and has represented Halifax since its first erection into a borough. He votes for civil and religious liberty and liberal measures. As one of her Majesty's Ministers he of course voted against Mr. Cobden's motion on China.

2. **MR. FRANK CROSSLEY**, a leading Nonconformist minister, and a carpet-manufacturer in the borough. He votes against all religious endowments, and consequently is opposed to the Maynooth grant; he is in favour of a large extension of the suffrage and vote by ballot. He supported Ministers on the China question.

HAMPSHIRE, or the COUNTY OF SOUTHAMPTON, as it is strictly termed in law, first returned two members to Parliament in 1295, to which the Reform Act added two more—one for each division. Its population was 278,882 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 344,921, and its registered electors showed an increase from 5567 to 9290. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Duke of Wellington, the Marquis of Winchester, and the Earls of Carnarvon and Malmesbury. Since the Reform Act the Northern Division has been represented by Mr. J. W. Scott, Sir W. Heathcote (now M.P. for Oxford University), Mr. Melville Portal, and the ex-Speaker, the Right Hon. C. Shaw Lefevre (now Viscount Eversley). Its present members are

1. **MR. WILLIAM BRAMSTON BEACH**, a relative of Sir M. Hicks Beach, Bart. Now returned for the first time, as a Conservative, "a cordial supporter of the agricultural interest, and an uncompromising Protestant;" but, had he been in Parliament, he would have voted away from his party in favour of the "honour of the British flag" on the Chinese question.

2. **MR. GEORGE SCLATER**, a graduate of Balliol College, Oxford, and now returned for the first time, as "an independent supporter of Lord Derby;" he believes that, "if Lord Palmerston does not get the support of the Conservative party, it will be his own fault."

The Southern Division, since the passing of the Reform Act, has been represented by Sir G. Staunton, Mr. J. W. Fleming, Mr. H. C. Compton, Viscount Palmerston, Lord Charles Wellesley, Lord W. H. Cholmondeley, and by its present members,

1. **THE HON. RALPH H. DUTTON**, son of Lord Sherborne, and a Director of the South-Western Railway. He is returned to Parliament for the first time, as a Conservative. Is in favour of extensive education, local self-government, and an equitable adjustment of the Church-rate question. Is opposed to the ballot, extended franchise, and the Maynooth grant. Would have supported Lord Palmerston on the China question had he been in Parliament.

2. **SIR JERVOISE CLARK JERVOISE, Bart.**, a Liberal, in favour of extending the franchise, a modification of the Church-rate question, and centralisation; but "a firm and decided opponent of the ballot."

HARWICH.—This borough first returned two members to Parliament in 1615, with a single earlier exception. Its constituency formerly consisted of the Corporation and capital burgesses, being resident in Harwich and Dovercourt, to which the Reform Act added the £10 householders. Its population, which was 4297 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 4451; and its registered electors showed an increase from 204 to 272. By Lord John Russell's Reform Bill of 1852 it was proposed to increase the constituency by joining to the borough the parishes of Coggeshall, Halstead, and Manningtree. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Government of the day, on account of the number of persons employed about the port. Among its more noted members may be mentioned the Right Hon. C. Townshend, the Earl of Liverpool, Mr. W. Huskisson, Mr. N. Vansittart (afterwards Lord Bexley), George Canning, and Chief Justice Tindal. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by the late Right Hon. J. C. Herries, Mr. C. Tower, Captain F. E. Bonham, Captain Ellice, the Right Hon. W. Beresford (now M.P. for North Essex), Mr. John Attwood, Sir John Cam Hobhouse (now Lord Broughton), Mr. R. W. Crawford (now M.P. for London), Sir Fitzroy Kelly (now M.P. for Suffolk), Mr. Waddington, Mr. Peacocke, and by its present members,

1. **MR. JOHN BAGSHAW**, a retired East India merchant and banker, and formerly sat for Sudbury. He is a director of several railways, and chairman of the Calcutta Docks. He is a Liberal, in favour of the ballot, and voted for Ministers on the China question.

2. **MR. GEORGE D. WARBURTON**, brother of the late Mr. Eliot Warburton, and the author of "Hochelega" and other works. He is a Major on the retired list of the Royal Artillery. He is returned as a Liberal, and will vote for an extension of the suffrage, though opposed to the ballot; he is not prepared to repeal the Maynooth grant.

HASTINGS.—This borough, one of the Cinque ports, first returned two members to Parliament in 1369. Its constituency formerly consisted of the Mayor and resident freemen, to which the Reform Act added the £10 householders of the town and St. Leonard's. Its population, which was 10,097 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 17,011; and its registered electors showed an increase from 574 to 1090. Among its more noted members may be mentioned the first Earl of Laverpool, the late Lord Alvanley, Lord Bexley, Mr. Canning, and Sir C. Wetherell. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Mr. J. A. Warre (now M.P. for Ripon), Sir H. Elphinstone, the Right Hon. J. Platts, Mr. R. Holland, Mr. M. Brisco, and by its present members,

1. **MR. PATRICK F. ROBERTSON**, a retired China merchant, and has sat since 1852. He is a Liberal Conservative, in favour of a sound plan of Parliamentary reform. He voted against the ballot and Maynooth grant, but supported Ministers on the China question.

2. **MR. FREDERICK NORTH**, a Deputy Lieutenant for Norfolk and Sussex. He sat for the borough in 1832 and 1835, and was re-elected in 1844. He is a Liberal, but opposed to the ballot. He votes for Parliamentary reform, extension of the franchise, civil and religious liberty, and the Maynooth grant. He voted against Mr. Cobden's resolutions relating to China.

HAVERFORDWEST.—This borough first returned one member to Parliament in 1536. Its constituency formerly consisted of the freeholders, burgesses, and scot and lot inhabitants (in conjunction with St. Davids, Fishguard, and Narberth), which the Reform Act limited to the £10 householders of Haverford alone. Its population, which was 10,832 in 1832, had fallen at the last Census to 9729; and its registered electors showed a decrease from 723 to 682. The chief local influence is in the hands of the family of the late Lord Milford. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by the late Lord Milford as Sir R. Bulkeley Phillips, Mr. John Evans, and by its present member,

MR. JOHN HENRY PHILLIPS, a magistrate for the county, and Chairman of the Pembrokeshire Quarter Sessions. Has sat for the borough in the moderate Liberal interest since 1852, though he was first returned as an independent supporter of Lord Derby; he voted for the Maynooth grant, and supported Ministers on the China question.

HELSTONE.—This borough first returned two members to Parliament in 1295; but was limited to one member under the Reform Act. Its constituency formerly consisted of the Corporation only, to which the Reform Act added the £10 householders of Helstone and the parishes of Sithney and Wendon. Its population, which was 3293 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 7329; but its registered electors showed a decrease from 341 to 317. By Lord John Russell's Reform Bill of 1852 it was proposed to increase the constituency by joining to the borough the parish of Penzance. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Duke of Leeds. Among its more noted members may be mentioned the Right Hon. C. Abbott, Speaker at the commencement of the present century, and Lord Bexley (as Mr. Vansittart). Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Mr. Sackville Lane Fox, Lord James Townshend, Lord Cantilupe, Mr. Basset, Sir R. R. Vyvyan, and by its present member,

MR. CHARLES TRUEMAN, a son of Mr. Joseph Trueman, of Walthamstow. Now first enters Parliament; he is generally classed as a moderate and independent Liberal.

HEREFORD.—This city first returned two members to Parliament in 1295. Its constituency formerly consisted of the freemen, to which the Reform Act added the £10 householders of the city and its liberties. Its population, which was 10,180 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 12,113; and its registered electors showed an increase from 920 to 1013. The chief local influence is in the hands of Earl Somers and the Clive family. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Messrs. E. Bolton Clive, R. Biddulph, D. H. Burr, H. W. Hobhouse, R. Pulsford, Sir R. Price, and by its present members,

1. **MR. HENRY MORGAN CLIFFORD**, a magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant for Herefordshire, a Commissioner of Lunacy, a Colonel in the Army, and Lieutenant-Colonel of the Monmouthshire Militia. Has sat for the county since 1847. Is a Liberal; in favour of reform and extension of the suffrage. Supported Ministers on the China question.

2. **MR. GEORGE CLIVE**, a son of the late Mr. E. B. Clive, who sat for the borough for about twenty years. Was a police magistrate, and Judge of the County Court, Southwark. Is a thorough Liberal; in favour of civil and religious equality, the ballot, admission of Jews, and the Maynooth grant. Voted against Mr. Cobden's resolutions.

HEREFORDSHIRE.—This county first returned two members to Parliament in 1295, to which the Reform Act added a third. Its population, which was 110,976 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 115,489; and its registered electors showed an increase from 4970 in 1836 to 6972. The chief local influence is in the hands of Lord Foley, the Clive family, and Sir H. G. Cotterell. Among its more noted members may be mentioned the Right Hon. Thomas Harley, formerly Lord Mayor of London, who sat during the time of Mr. Pitt's Administration. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Sir R. Price, Mr. K. Hoskins, Mr. E. Foley, Sir G. Cornwall Lewis (now Chancellor of the Exchequer), Mr. J. Bailey, Mr. F. R. Wegg-Prosser, the Hon. W. S. Hanbury, and its present members,

1. **MR. THOMAS WILLIAM BOOKER-BLAKEMORE**, a magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant for Herefordshire. Has been High Sheriff of Glamorgan; succeeded Mr. J. Bailey, in representation of the county September, 1850; assumed the additional name of Blakemore by Royal license in 1855, after his maternal uncle, the late K. Blakemore, Esq., M.P. In favour of national religious education, and opposed to the Maynooth grant. Did not vote on the China question. Is a Conservative, and a strong supporter of Protection.

2. **MR. JAMES KING KING**, a son of the late Rev. J. Simpkinson, who assumed the name of King; a magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant for Herefordshire; formerly Captain Hereford Militia. A Conservative, but in favour of moderate reform. Opposed to the Maynooth grant.

3. **SIR HENRY G. COTTERELL, Bart.**, a large landed proprietor in the county. Now first returned, as the advocate of advanced Liberal opinions. Is ready to support Lord Palmerston's general policy, and will support religious equality and the Maynooth grant.

HERTFORD.—This borough first returned two members to Parliament in 1298. Its constituency formerly consisted of the inhabitants not in receipt of parish allowance and the freemen, to which the Reform Act added the £10 householders. Its population, which was 5247 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 6005; but its registered electors showed a decrease from 700 to 685. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Marquis of Salisbury and Earl Cowper. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Lord Mahon (now Earl Stanhope), Lord Ingestre (now Earl Talbot); Mr. T. Chambers, famous for his crusade against the Maynooth grant and conventual institutions; and by its present members,

1. **THE RIGHT HON. WILLIAM FRANCIS COWPER**, stepson of Viscount Palmerston, and nephew of the late Viscount Melbourne, to whom he was Private Secretary. He is Vice-President of the Council on Education, and has been a Lord of the Treasury, and of the Admiralty, Under Secretary for the Home Department, Commissioner of Greenwich Hospital, and President of the Board of Health. Sat for the borough since 1835. Is in favour of extended suffrage, but opposed to the ballot. Voted against Mr. Cobden's resolutions.

2. **SIR WALTER MINTO TOWNSHEND FARQUHAR, Bart.**, now returned for the first time to St. Stephen's, as an "independent Conservative;" but had he been in Parliament would have supported Lord Palmerston's policy on the China question.

On account of bribery Lord Mahon and Lord Ingestre were unseated after the election in 1832, and no new writ was issued for the borough until the next Parliament in 1835.

HERTFORDSHIRE.—This county first returned two members to Parliament in 1295, to which the Reform Act added a third. Its population, which was 143,341 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 167,966; and its registered electors showed an increase from 4245 to 5268. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Marquis of Salisbury and the Earl of Verulam. Among its more noted members may be mentioned the late

Lord Melbourne, who sat as the Right Hon. Wm. Lamb. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Sir J. S. Sebright, Mr. N. Calvert, Mr. Abel Smith (father and son), Mr. R. Alston, Lord Grimston (now Earl of Verulam), the Hon. G. Dudley Ryder, Mr. T. P. Halsey, and Mr. Brand (now Lord Dacre), and by

1. SIR EDWARD G. LYTTON BULWER-LYTTON, who assumed the additional name of Lytton in 1844 on succeeding to the estate of Knebworth, Herts, by the death of his mother, the heiress of the Lyttons; he is well known as author of various works of fiction; was M.P. for St. Ives in 1831-32; for Lincoln for some years after the Reform Act; has sat for Herts, in the Conservative interest, since 1852; opposed to the Maynooth grant and the ballot, of which he once was an advocate; in favour of Protection, national religious education, and repeal of all taxes on knowledge. Voted with Mr. Cobden on the China question.

2. SIR HENRY MEUX, Bart., a partner in Meux's brewery. Has sat in the Conservative interest for Herts since 1847. Is opposed to the Maynooth grant, the admission of Jews, and abolition of Church-rates.

3. MR. CHRISTOPHER WM. FULLER is son of the late Sir C. Fuller, Chief Justice at Calcutta; he came into the representation on the Liberal interest unopposed at the late election. Is in favour of extended franchise and social progress.

HONITON.—This borough has returned two members to Parliament without intermission since 1640. Its constituency formerly consisted of the inhabitants not in receipt of parish allowance, but was limited by the Reform Act to the £10 householders. Its population, which was 3509 in 1832, had fallen in the last Census to 3427, and its registered electors showed a still larger decrease from 511 to 287. By Lord John Russell's Reform Bill of 1852; it was proposed to increase the constituency by joining to the borough the parishes of Ottery St. Mary and Sidmouth. The chief local influence is in the hands of Mr. Locke, as lord of the manor, and of the trustees of the Courtenay property. Among its more noted members may be mentioned the Earl of Dundonald, who, as Lord Cochrane, sat in 1806-7. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Lord Villiers, Mr. J. R. Todd, Mr. Arthur Chichester, Col. H. D. Baillie, Mr. F. A. McGeachy, Sir James W. Hogg, Bart., and by its present members.

1. MR. JOSEPH LOCKE, a civil engineer of eminence, and lord of the manor of Honiton, as stated above. Is a Liberal, and has voted for extended franchise and the ballot. Voted against Ministers on the China question.

2. MR. ARCHIBALD PLANTAGENET STUART WORTLEY, a Major in the Army, and a grandson of the late Lord Wharfedale and of the late Duke of Rutland, and nephew of the Solicitor-General. Enters Parliament as a supporter of Lord Palmerston.

HORSHAM.—This borough first returned two members to Parliament in 1295. Its constituency formerly consisted of the persons having a life interest in the burgh lands and houses, to which the Reform Act added the £10 householders. Its population, which was 5105 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 5947; and its registered electors showed an increase from 257 to 350. By Lord John Russell's Reform Bill of 1852, it was proposed to increase the constituency by joining to the borough the parish of Cuckfield. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Duke of Norfolk, as steward of the borough. Among its more noted members may be mentioned the late Duke of Norfolk, who sat as Earl of Surrey from the passing of Catholic Relief Bill down to the Reform Act, being the first Catholic returned for an English constituency. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by the late Mr. R. H. Hurst, many years land steward to the late Duke of Norfolk; the Hon. R. C. Scarlett (now Lord Abinger), Lord Edward Howard, and by its present member.

MR. WILLIAM R. SEYMOUR FITZGERALD, a barrister of the Northern Circuit, and a nephew of the late Lord Fitzgerald and Vesey. Has sat for the borough since 1852, as a Liberal Conservative. Is opposed to the present system of the Income-tax, and has voted for inquiry into the Maynooth grant. Opposed Mr. Cobden's motion for extended suffrage, and supported Mr. Cobden's resolutions on China.

HUDDESFIELD.—This borough first returned one member to Parliament in 1832, being enfranchised under the Reform Act of that year. Its constituency consists of the £10 householders. Its population, which was 19,095 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 30,880; and its registered electors showed an increase from 608 to 1364, being more than double. The chief local influence is in the hands of Sir J. W. Ramsden, Bart. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Captain L. Fenton, Mr. John Blackburne, Mr. E. Ellice (now M.P. for Cupar, &c.), Mr. Stanfield, Mr. Cobden, who sat in the last Parliament, and its present member.

MR. EDWARD ACKROYD, a worsted-manufacturer in Huddersfield. Enters Parliament for the first time as a Liberal; in favour of progressive reform, national education, and sound practical measures for ameliorating the condition of the people. Being in favour of Lord Palmerston's policy in China, he succeeded in carrying his election against Mr. Cobden.

HULL, or KINGSTON-ON-HULL.—This borough and port first returned two members permanently to Parliament in 1319. Its constituency formerly consisted of the freemen and burgesses by birth or service, to which the Reform Act added the £10 householders. Its population, which was 46,426 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 84,690, and its registered electors showed an increase from 3563 to 5221. Among its more noted members in former days may be mentioned the celebrated William Wilberforce and Sir James Graham. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Mr. Matthew D. Hill (now Recorder of Birmingham), Mr. W. Hutt, Mr. D. Carruthers, Sir Walter James, Mr. Wilberforce, jun., Sir John Hanmer, the Right Hon. M. T. Baines, Mr. Justice Watson, Mr. W. Digby Seymour, and its present members.

1. MR. JAMES CLAY, a cousin of Sir W. Clay, late M.P. for the Tower Hamlets. He was first elected for the borough in Feb. last on the elevation of Mr. Watson to the Judicial Bench. Is a Liberal, in favour of the ballot, and extended suffrage, opposed to Church-rates and to all religious disabilities.

2. LORD ASHLEY, eldest son of the Earl of Shaftesbury. He was for some time, we believe, in the Navy, and afterwards Secretary to Lord Palmerston. He enters Parliament for the first time, as a Liberal Conservative, promising to give a general support to the Government of his relative, Lord Palmerston.

HUNTINGDON.—This borough first returned two members to Parliament in 1295. Its constituency formerly consisted of the freemen only, to which the Reform Act added the £10 householders. Its population, which was 3257 in 1138, had risen at the last Census to 6291; and its registered electors showed a small increase from 384 to 390. Among its more noted members may be mentioned the first Lord Mulgrave. Since the Reform Act it has been represented continuously by Chief Baron Pollock, down to his elevation to the Bench, and by its present members.

1. MR. THOMAS BARING, a younger brother of Sir F. T. Baring, Bart., member for Portsmouth; a merchant of London, and a Director of the Bank of England. Unsuccessfully contested London in 1843, and has sat for the borough since 1844. Is a Conservative and Protectionist, opposed to extension of the franchise and the Maynooth grant, and voted for Mr. Cobden's resolutions on China.

2. MR. JONATHAN PEEL, a younger brother of the late Sir Robert Peel, and a Major-General in the Army. He formerly sat for Norwich. He is a Liberal Conservative, in favour of Free-trade, and voted against Ministers on the China question.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.—This county first returned two members to Parliament in 1295. Its population, which was 53,149 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 64,445; and its registered electors showed an increase from 2653 to 2852. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Duke of Manchester and the Earl of Sandwich. Among its more noted members may be mentioned Lord John Russell, who represented the county in the Parliament of 1820. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Lord Mandeville (afterwards Duke of Manchester), Mr. J. B. Rooper, Mr. G. Thornhill, and by its present members.

1. MR. JAMES KUST, a follower of Lord Derby, in favour of national religious education, and first returned in October, 1855, in the place of Lord Mandeville. Is opposed to the Maynooth grant, and voted against Ministers on the China question.

2. MR. EDWARD FELLOWES, a gentleman of landed property in the county and in Norfolk, and has sat for Hunts, in the Conservative interest, since 1837. Voted for Mr. Cobden's resolutions. Is elected by a double return with

3. MR. JOHN MOYER HEATHCOTE (elected by a double return with Mr. Fellowes), a magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant for the county, and is now returned for the first time as a general supporter of Lord Palmerston.

HYTHE.—This borough and cinque port first returned two members to Parliament in 1309, but was docked of one representative by the Reform Act. Its constituency formerly consisted of the Corporation and freemen only, to which the Reform Act added the £10 householders of Hythe, Folkestone, and three other adjoining parishes. Its population, which was 6903 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 13,164; and its registered electors showed an increase from 469 to 1856. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Earl of Radnor, but has lately passed into the hands of the Marjoribanks family. Among its more noted members may be mentioned Lord George Germaine and Mr. Samuel Jones Loyd (now Lord Overstone). Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Mr. S. Marjoribanks, Lord Melgund (now M.P. for Clackmannan), Mr. Brockman, and its present member.

SIR JOHN WM. RAMSDEN, Bart., a gentleman of large property near Huddersfield, Yorkshire, who sat in the last Parliament for Taunton. Votes for the ballot, extension of the franchise, reform in Church and State and in the law, as also for religious liberty and secular education.

IPSWICH.—This borough first returned two members to Parliament in 1295. Its constituency formerly consisted of the Corporation and freemen only, to which the Reform Act added the £10 householders. Its population, which was 20,454 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 32,914; and its registered electors showed an increase from 1219 to 1838. Among its more noted members in former days may be mentioned Admiral Vernon, Sir Robert Stophord, and Sir Home Popham. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Mr. J. Morrison, Mr. R. Wason, Mr. R. A. Dundas (now Christopher-Hamilton-Nisbet), Mr. H. Tufnell, Sir T. J. Cochrane, Mr. Milner-Gibson, Mr. G. Rennie, Mr. T. Gladstone, Earl of Desart, Mr. J. N. Gladstone, Mr. S. Lane Fox, and Mr. (now Sir) Fitzroy Kelly. Its present members are

1. MR. JOHN CHEVALIER COBOLD, a banker in the borough, of which he is a native, and Chairman of several railways connected with the Eastern Counties. Is a Conservative, and voted in favour of Protection; opposed to the Maynooth grant, and repeal of Jewish disabilities. Was first elected in 1847.

2. MR. HUGH EDWARD ADAIR, son of Sir R. Adair, Bart.; he has sat for the borough since 1847. Is a Liberal, and votes for civil and religious liberty, Free-trade, extended franchise, and the ballot.

KENDAL.—This borough first returned one member to Parliament in 1832, being enfranchised under the Reform Act. Its constituency consists of the £10 householders of Kendal and Kirkland. Its population, which was 11,577 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 11,829; and its registered electors showed an increase from 327 to 382. By Lord John Russell's Reform Bill of 1852 it was proposed to increase the constituency by joining to the borough the parish of Milnthorpe. The chief local influence is in the hands of Sir R. Taiton and the Earl of Lonsdale. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Mr. G. W. Wood, Mr. James Brougham, Mr. John Barham, Mr. H. Warburton, and by its present member.

MR. GEORGE CARR GLYN, a partner in Messrs. Glyn's bank and a Director of the St. Katharine Docks. He has sat since 1847. Is a "decided" Liberal, in favour of Free-trade and extended suffrage; voted for Mr. L. King's motion and the ballot, but opposed to the Maynooth grant.

KENT.—This county first returned two members to Parliament in 1295, to which the Reform Act added two more, one for each division. Its population, which was 479,155 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 615,766; and its registered electors showed an increase from 13,704 to 16,498. This increase is mainly in the suburban portions of West Kent. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Marquis Camden and the Earls of Winchelsea, Romney, and Amherst. Since the Reform Act the Eastern Division has been represented by Mr. J. P. Plumptre, the late Right Hon. Sir E. Knatchbull, Mr. W. Deedes, and by its present members.

1. SIR BROOK WM. BRIDGES, a landowner of large property near Canterbury, and sat for a short time in 1852; a strong supporter of the Established Church and Church-rates and religious education; opposed to the Maynooth grant and the admission of Jews.

2. SIR EDWARD CHOLMELEY DERING, a Baronet of large landed property, and a Deputy Lieutenant for the county. Has sat since 1852; was returned as a Liberal Conservative; votes for Free-trade, agricultural relief, a moderate extension of the franchise to educated classes, and well-considered reforms.

The Western Division since the Reform Act has been represented by Sir W. Geary, Mr. T. Rider, Mr. T. Law Hodges, Colonel Austen, Sir E. Filmer, Lord Marsham (now Earl of Romney), and by its present members.

1. MR. CHARLES WYKEHAM MARTIN, late M.P. for Newport, Isle of Wight. A Liberal, and was elected a few weeks previous to the dissolution on the death of Sir E. Filmer. In favour of civil and religious liberty, the Maynooth grant, Mr. Locke King's motion for extending the franchise, and for the ballot. Supported Ministers on the China question.

2. MR. JAMES WHATMAN, son-in-law of the late Marquis Cornwallis, and late M.P. for Maidstone. A Liberal, and advocates the views of the present Government, whom he supported by his vote on the China question.

KIDDERMINSTER.—This borough first returned one member to Parliament in 1832, when it was enfranchised under the Reform Act. Its constituency consists of £10 householders. Its population, which was 20,165 in 1832, had fallen at the last Census to 18,462; but its registered electors showed an increase from 390 to 495. By Lord John Russell's Reform Bill of 1852, it was proposed to increase the constituency by joining to the borough the parish of Stourbridge. The chief local influence is in the hands of Lord Ward, and some also belongs to Lord Foley. It has been represented by Mr. R. Godson, Q.C., Mr. John Best, and by its present member.

The Right Hon. ROBERT LOWE, Vice-President of the Board of Trade and Paymaster of the Forces, who formerly practised as a barrister at Sydney, which city he represented in the Legislative Council. Votes for general reform, extended franchise, and the Maynooth grant. Opposed Mr. Cobden's motion on China. It will be remembered by our readers that the town of Kidderminster earned for itself an unenviable notoriety for a riot at the recent election, which resulted in a fierce and brutal attack on the person of the right hon. gentleman, who with difficulty escaped the violence of the mob by taking refuge in the house of one of the local clergy.

KNARESBOROUGH.—This borough first returned two members to Parliament in 1553. Its constituency formerly consisted of the burgage tenants only, to which the Reform Act added the £10 householders, including those resident in part of Scriven. Its population, which was 6253 in 1832, had fallen at the last Census to 5536; and its registered electors showed a corresponding decrease from 278 to 242. By Lord John Russell's Reform Bill of 1852 it was proposed to increase the constituency by joining to the borough the parish of Harrogate. The local influence, formerly in the hands of the Duke of Devonshire, has passed away. Among its more noted members in former times may be mentioned Sir James Mackintosh, the Right Hon. G. Tierney, and Lord Brougham. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Mr. John Richards, Mr. B. Rotch, Mr. A. Lawson, Mr. H. Rich, Hon. Charles Langdale, Mr. W. B. Ferrand, Mr. Lascelles, Mr. Dent, Mr. Westhead (now M.P. for York), and by its present members.

1. MR. THOMAS COLLINS, a barrister of the Northern Circuit. He is returned as a supporter of Lord Derby, and opposed to the Maynooth grant. He sat for the borough for a short time in 1851-52.

2. MR. BASIL THOMAS WOODD, a barrister-at-law, who has sat for the borough since 1852. He is a Liberal Conservative, and is in favour of moderate reform and Free-trade, opposed to the Maynooth grant, and to any return to agricultural protection. He voted with Mr. Cobden on the China question.

LAMBETH.—This borough first returned two members to Parliament in 1832, when it was enfranchised by the Reform Act. Its constituency consists of the £10 householders. Its population, which was 154,613 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 251,345; and its registered electors showed the astonishing increase of more than four hundred per cent., having risen from 4768 to 18,131. It has been represented by the Right Hon. Charles Tennyson D'Eyncourt, Sir Benjamin Hawes, Mr. Charles Pearson (the City Solicitor), Mr. W. A. Wilkinson; and by its present members.

1. MR. WILLIAM WILLIAMS, a merchant in London, and a Common Councilman; he formerly sat for Coventry. He is well known for his strong views on economy in the administration of the Army, Navy, and public offices. He is in favour of secular education, extended franchise, the ballot, and retrenchment. He supported Mr. Cobden on the China question, and voted against the Maynooth grant.

2. MR. WILLIAM ROUELL, son of a wealthy lead-smelter in the borough, who is said to have conveyed to his son on attaining his majority, a few years since, landed property to the extent of half a million sterling. He now enters Parliament as an independent Liberal, pledged to further reform, ballot, and extension of the franchise; "desires to make the House of Commons the House of the People."

LANCASTER.—This borough first returned two members to Parliament in 1295. Its constituency formerly consisted of the resident freemen only, to which the Reform Act added the £10 householders. Its population, which was 12,613 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 16,163; and its registered electors showed an increase from 1109 to 1392. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Earls of Lonsdale and Derby, and the Duke of Hamilton. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Mr. P. M. Stewart, Mr. G. Marton, Mr. R. B. Armstrong, Mr. Thomas Greene (who sat almost uninterruptedly for twenty-five years), and by its present members.

1. MR. SAMUEL GREGSON, an East India merchant in the City. He is a Liberal, and has sat since 1852. He is in favour of Free-trade and progressive reform. He supports the Maynooth grant, and voted with Ministers on the China question.

2. MR. WILLIAM JAMES GARNETT, a magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant for the county; a barrister-at-law. Is now returned for the first time, as a Liberal Conservative; in favour of progressive reform, and gradual extension of the franchise, though opposed to the ballot. Is not prepared to withdraw the Maynooth grant.

LANCASHIRE.—This county palatine first returned two members in 1295, to which the Reform Act added two more, one for each division. Its population, which was 1,336,864 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 2,031,346, and its registered electors showed an increase from 16,632 to 33,493. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Earls of Derby and Burlington, in the North, and the Earls of Ellesmere and Sefton and Lord Skelmersdale in the South. The Northern Division has been represented since the Reform Act by the present Earl of Derby (who sat as Mr. and Lord Stanley till called to the Upper House, in 1844), Mr. Talbot Clifton, Mr. James Heywood, and by the present members.

1. MR. JOHN WILSON PATTEN, brother-in-law of Sir John Yarde Buller. He has sat since 1832, and is a Liberal Conservative. Was formerly Chairman of Committees of the House. Votes for Free-trade, reform in

taxation, and the continuance of the Maynooth grant. Is opposed to the ballot, and leaves the Sunday recreation an open question. Paired in favour of Mr. Cobden's resolution on China.

2. LORD CAVENDISH, eldest son of the Earl of Burlington. Now first returned to Parliament, as an unplugged supporter of the present Ministry; in favour of moderate reform.

Since the Reform Act the Southern Division has been represented by Mr. G. W. Wood, Lord Molyneux (afterwards Earl of Sefton), Lord Francis Egerton (afterwards Earl of Ellesmere), Mr. W. Entwistle, Mr. A. Henry, Mr. R. B. Wilbraham, and by its present members.

1. MR. WILLIAM BROWN, an American merchant at Liverpool, of which city he was formerly an Alderman. He was first chosen for the division in 1846. He is a Liberal, and votes for Free-trade and extended franchise. He has recently made a most munificent donation of a public library to his fellow-citizens at Liverpool. He did not vote on the China question.

2. MR. JOHN CHEETHAM, a merchant and manufacturer at Liverpool. He has sat for the division since 1852. He is an advanced Liberal. He votes for the ballot, Free-trade, extended suffrage, and Parliamentary reform, as also for the admission of Jews. He opposes the Maynooth grant. He did not vote on the China question.

LAUNCESTON.—This borough first returned two members to Parliament in 1295, but was deprived of one member under the Reform Act in 1832. Its constituency formerly consisted of the Corporation and freemen, to which the Reform Act added the £10 householders of the town, and of the disfranchised borough of Newport, Cornwall. Its population, which was 5394 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 6005; and its registered electors showed an increase from 243 to 361. By Lord John Russell's Reform Bill of 1852 it was proposed to increase the constituency by joining to the borough the parish of Camelford, which itself returned members to Parliament until disfranchised under the Reform Act. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Duke of Northumberland. Among its more noted members may be mentioned the great Earl St. Vincent, Mr. W. Mitford (author of the "History of Greece"), and the late Sir John Malcolm. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by the late Lord Hargrave (as the Right Hon. Sir H. Hardinge), Admiral Bowles, and its present member.

The Hon. JOSCELINE WM. PERCY, a younger son of the Earl of Beverley (who is heir to the Dukedom of Northumberland), and brother of Lord Lovaine, M.P. He is a Tory and Protectionist; opposed to the Maynooth grant, to Reform, and to abolition of Church-rates, and admission of Jews. He has sat since 1852. He paired in favour of Mr. Cobden's resolutions.

LEEDS.—This borough first returned two members to Parliament in 1832. Its constituency consists of the £10 householders within the borough. Its population, which was 123,393 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 172,270; and its registered electors showed an increase from 4172 to 6406. It has been represented by the Right Hon. T. B. Macaulay, Mr. John Marshall, the late Mr. Edward Baines, the late Right Hon. Sir W. Molesworth, Mr. W. Aldam, Mr. J. G. Marshall, and by its present members.

1. The Right Hon. MATTHEW TALBOT BAINES, a son of the late member of the same name. He is Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, and has been President of the Poor-law Board. He is an advanced Liberal; he has sat since 1852; he supports the Maynooth grant, and he voted with his colleagues on the China question.

2. MR. ROBERT HALL, a barrister, with some local influence. He is now returned to Parliament for the first time, as an "advanced" Conservative.

LEICESTER.—This borough first returned two members to Parliament in 1295. Its constituency formerly consisted of the freemen and scot and lot inhabitants, to which the Reform Act added the £10 householders of the borough and its liberties. Its population, which was 40,512 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 60,584; and its registered electors showed an increase from 1769 to 3853. The chief local influence is in the hands of the ducal family of Rutland, but it is not great. Among its more noted members in former times may be mentioned the name of Sir Eyre Coote. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Mr. W. Evans, Mr. Wynn Ellis, Mr. Sergeant Goulburn, Mr. T. Gladstone, Sir J. Easthope, Mr. Duckworth, Sir Joshua Walsley, Mr. R. Harris, Mr. J. Ellis, Mr. R. Gardner, and by its present members.

1. MR. CHARLES PAGET, a local manufacturer. Was first elected in 1856 on Mr. Gardner's death. He is a Liberal, in favour of extended franchise, the ballot, and Mr. Locke King's motion. He votes for the Maynooth grant, and supported Ministers on the China question.

2. MR. JOHN DOVE HARRIS, a son of the late member, Mr. R. Harris. Is a Nonconformist; he is now returned for the first time, as an advanced Liberal, independent of party.

LEICESTERSHIRE.—This county first returned two members to Parliament in 1295, to which the Reform Act added two more, one for each division. Its population, which was 197,093 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 230,308; and its registered electors showed an increase from 7784 to 9228. The chief local influence is in the hands of the ducal family of Rutland, the Earls of Stamford and Ferrers, and the Marquis of Hastings. Since the Reform Act the Northern Division has been represented by Lords Robert and Charles Manners, the Marquis of Granby (now Duke of Rutland), Mr. C. March Philipps, and its present members.

1. MR. EDWARD BASIL FARNHAM, a gentleman of large property in the county, who has sat for this division in the Conservative interest since 1837. He is in favour of a revision of the system of taxation and repeal of the Malt-tax, and opposed to the grant to Maynooth. He voted for Mr. Cobden's resolutions on China.

2. LORD JAMES MANNERS, a younger brother of the present Duke of Rutland. He sat in the two last Parliaments for Leicester. Is an "attached member of the English Church," and at one time attached himself very closely to the High Church party. Was for some time inclined to be a follower of Sir R. Peel; but when Lord Derby came into power he was appointed Chief Commissioner of Woods and Forests. Is not prepared, however, to withdraw the Maynooth grant. Voted for Mr. Cobden's resolutions.

Since the Reform Act the Southern Division has been represented by Mr. Edward Dawson, Mr. T. Frewen-Turner, Sir Henry Halford (who has just retired after twenty-five years of public service), and by the present members.

1. MR. CHARLES WILLIAM PACKE, who was first elected in 1836. Is a Conservative and Protectionist, and opposed to the Maynooth grant. Supported Mr. Cobden's resolutions on the China question.

2. VISCOUNT CURZON, eldest son of Earl Howe. Is now first returned to Parliament, as a supporter of Lord Derby's party. We believe he is opposed to the Maynooth grant.

LEOMINSTER.—This borough first returned two members to Parliament in 1295. Its constituency formerly consisted of the capital burgesses and scot and lot inhabitants, to which the Reform Act added the £10 householders. Its population, which was 5249 in 1832, had slightly fallen in the last Census, viz., to 5214; and its registered electors showed a still larger decrease, viz., from 779 to 551. By Lord John Russell's Reform Bill of 1852 it was proposed to increase the constituency by joining to the borough the parishes of Bromyard and Kington. The chief local influence has been for three generations in the hands of the Arkwright family. Among its more noted members may be mentioned Mr. R. Payne Knight (the collector and illustrator of classical literature), the late Lord Melbourne, and Rowland Stephenson, the fraudulent banker. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Lord Hotham (now M.P. for East Riding of Yorkshire), Mr. C. Greenaway, Mr. Thomas Bish (of lottery renown), Mr. (now Vice-Chancellor) Wigram, Mr. (now Sir Henry) Barkly, Mr. F. Peel, the late Mr. G. Arkwright, Mr. J. G. Phillimore, and by its present members.

1. MR. GATHORN HARDY, son of the late Mr. Hardy, long M.P. for Bradford. Was first returned in 1856, as a Conservative, on the death of Mr. Arkwright. Is in favour of national religious education, and opposed to the Maynooth grant. Voted for Mr. Cobden's resolutions on China.

2. MR. JOHN POLLARD WILLOUGHBY, an East India Director, who formerly held some high civil appointments in India. He is returned as a Liberal Conservative, but is ready to give a conditional support to the present Government.

LEWES.—This borough first returned two members to Parliament in 1295. Its constituency formerly consisted of the scot and lot inhabitants, to which the Reform Act added the £10 householders of the old borough and one or two adjoining parishes. Its population, which was 6253 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 9533; but its registered electors showed a decrease from 872 to 713, occasioned by the dying off of the old freemen. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Earl of Chichester and the Blunt family. Among its more noted members may be mentioned Lord Chancellor Hardwicke, and the late Lord Abinger as Sir James Scarlett. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Mr. T. R. Kemp (the builder of Kemp-town, at Brighton), Mr. C. K. Blunt, Lord Cantilupe, Mr. S. Harford, Sir Howard Elphinstone, Mr. R. Perfect, and by its present members.

1. The Right Hon. HENRY FITZROY, a younger brother of Lord Southampton, who is descended from the ducal family of Grafton. Has sat since 1837. Has been Under Secretary for the Home Department, a Lord of the Admiralty, and Chairman of Committees. Has acted as deputy in the Speaker's chair during Mr. Lefevre's absence through illness, and it was thought that he would have been chosen as the Liberal candidate for the Speakership in the new Parliament. Is a Liberal, and uniformly supports the present Government, with which he is so closely connected.

2. The Hon. HENRY BOUYERIE WILLIAM BRAND, a younger brother of Lord Dacre. He has sat since 1852, and is a supporter of Lord Palmerston's Ministry. Was formerly Private Secretary to Sir G. Grey; and votes for Free-trade, further reform, and extended suffrage. Supports the Maynooth grant, and voted against Mr. Cobden's resolutions.

(To be continued in our next.)

* Those gentlemen are elected by a double return. In event of a petition not being presented, or a scrutiny not being entered into, a new writ will be issued for the disputed seat, and the honourable gentlemen will have to go through the ordeal of another contest.

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THE ROYAL EXHIBITION, 1851, valuable, new-invented, very small, powerful Waistcoat-pocket GLASS, the size of a walnut, by which a person can be seen and known 1/4 mile distant. Country scenery and ships are clearly seen from 5 to 6 miles, price 30s. Another kind of Glass, very inferior to the above, only 12s. 6d., to see a mile.—Messrs. S. and B. SOLOMONS, Opticians, 39, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly. (Observe, opposite the York Hotel.)

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"Dr. Granville has used Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil extensively in his practice, and found it not only efficacious, but uniform in its qualities. He believes it to be preferable in many respects to Oils sold without the guarantee of such an authority as Dr. de Jongh. DR. GRANVILLE HAS FOUND THAT THIS PARTICULAR KIND PRODUCES THE DESIRED EFFECT IN A SHORTER TIME THAN OTHERS, AND THAT IT DOES NOT CAUSE THE NAUSEA AND INDIGESTION TOO OFTEN CONSEQUENT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE PALE NEWCASTLE OILS. The Oil being, moreover, much more palatable, Dr. Granville's patients have themselves expressed a preference for Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil."
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Sold ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-pints, 3s. 6d.; Pints, 4s. 9d.; Quarts 7s.; carelessly and labelled with Dr. DE JONGH'S stamp and signature, WITHOUT WHICH BOXES CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE, by many respectable Chemists throughout the United Kingdom.
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NOTICE.—The PATENT PALLIUM.
JAY and SMITH, the Inventors and Patentees of this extremely novel and elegant mantle, the hood of which is mechanically constructed to rise and fall at pleasure, forming a complete covering to the head without touching the face, and, respectively, to keep the head cool and warm, and the hood to be drawn up to protect the face from the sun or wind, and the hood to be drawn down to reveal the face, when the variety is complete. The modern mantle submitted to the artists of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS (an engraving in last Saturday's Journal) is the only mantle made at present, and from which orders are being taken to deliver in May. The invention is patented in England, France, and Belgium.
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NEW MANTLES at the SPONSALIA.—The ROYAL SHIRAZ MANTLE, invented by JAY and SMITH, and registered according to Act of Parliament, is acknowledged to be the most novel and graceful Cloth Mantle of the Season. The Mantles from Paris, constructed exclusively for the Sponsalia, are magnificent combinations of lace, silk, and velvet. Mantles from 1 Guinea to 50 Guineas. Jackets from 10s. to 25 Guineas.
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A Single Stay, carriage-free, on receipt of a Post-office order.
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SILKS for the MILLION!—50,000 yards of Checked, Striped, and Plain GLACÉ, rich French Glacés, rich Lyons Robes, Brocades, &c. are now offered to the public considerably under present worth.—STAGG and MANTLE, 1, 2, and 3, Leicester-square, and 6, Leicester-street, W.C.

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Striped Silks, £1 1s. 6d. the Full Dress.
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The New French Chené Silks, £4 6d. per yard, wide width. Usually sold at 7s. 6d. per yard.
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Complete.
ONE SHILLING AND SIXPENCE PER PAIR.
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The Piccolomini Bar Glacé
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Extra length of 12
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£1 15s. 6d.
Widest width.
A large variety of patterns sent post-free.
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THE NEW TRIAD MANTLE!!
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The above novelty is produced in all the new and brilliant shades of
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Young Ladies' Mantles, in every size and colour.
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LADIES' HANDKERCHIEFS, with Christian Names em-
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MADAME BIE has the honour to announce that, devoting
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SELLING OFF her entire stock of FINE STOCK and FINE CLOTH,
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NEW SPRING SILKS.
Second delivery and unrivalled display
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Reduced Prices!
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yards of Striped, Checked, Chamé, and Glacé Silks, at 23s. 6d.,
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The Full Dress.
12,500 RICH SILK ROBES,
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at 49s. 6d., 59s. 6d., to 5 guineas (great Bargains).
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BAREGE BALZARINE and MUSLIN ROBES now on
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Dresses, 2½, 3½, and 4 Guineas; a large assortment of New
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An immense stock of the most brilliant Moiré Antiques, 4½ Guineas
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COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE is decidedly the most important as
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FASHIONABLE PARISIAN MILLINERY,
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Patentees of the CASPIATO or FOLDING BONNET, which packs in
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LADIES' UNDER-CLOTHING,
Chemises, Night Dresses, Drawers,
Dressing Robes, and Jackets, Vests, Hose
All of the best material and work, at wholesale pr. ces.
Detailed lists may be had by post.
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CITY JUVENILE DEPOT.—BABY-LINEN
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Night-dresses, sent post-free, warranted, 6 for 13s.; Ladies' Chemises, 6 for
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mere Pelisses, from 5s. 11d. to 21s.; Paris Wove Stays, 3s. 11d.; the New
Crest, to fasten in front, 2s. 11d.; not obtainable elsewhere, our noted
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THE TWO HUNDRED AND THIRD
ANNIVERSARY FESTIVAL of the SONS of the CLERGY will be
celebrated in St. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL, on WEDNESDAY, the
13th of MAY, 1857, with a full Choral Service, in which the Choir of
her Majesty's Chapel Royal, St. Paul's, Westminster Abbey, and St.
George's Chapel, Windsor, will assist. The SERMON will be preached
by the Very Rev. HENRY ALFORD, B.D., Dean of Canterbury, be-
fore the Lord Mayor and Sheriff, the Archbishops and Bishops, the
Stewards, &c.

The North and South Doors will be opened at Two o'clock, exclu-
sively for persons with tickets; and the West Door, facing Ludgate-
hill, at a Quarter before Three o'clock, for persons without tickets.
Divine Service will commence at Three o'clock, according to the ten-
or.

The ANNUAL DINNER will take place the same day, at Six
o'clock precisely, in MERCHANT-TAYLORS'-HALL, Threadneedle-
street, the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor presiding.

STEWARDS.
The Lord Bishop of Worcester (second time).
The Lord Bishop of Salisbury.
The Lord Viscount Barrington.
The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor.
The Hon. Mr. Justice Crowder.
Sir Henry Percy Gordon, Bart.
Mr. Sheriff Mauch.
The Ven. Charles C. Clarke, D.D., Archdeacon of Oxford.
The Rev. T. O. Goodchild, M.A.
The Rev. G. B. F. Potticary, M.A.
The Rev. Charles Henry Hidding, M.A.
The Rev. Robert Stafford, M.A.
John Cattley, Esq.
Philip Casanova, Esq.
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centuries, and now annually assists, by Pensions and Donations, about
1200 persons—Clergymen, their Widows, aged single Daughters, and
Children. To Clergymen disabled by age or sickness, or in neces-
sitous circumstances, from other causes over which they have no con-
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men Pensions are granted, varying in amount from £10 to £35 per
annum; and to Widows and Daughters who may be in temporary
difficulty only Donations are made, according to circumstances. To
Children of Clergymen Donations are granted for their Education,
Apprenticeship, and outfit in life.

During the last year upwards of £10,000 have been distributed
amongst these several classes, but so numerous are the applicants who
annually apply for assistance, that the funds permit only of very
limited, and often inadequate, grants being made.

The Governors, grateful for the means which enable them to effect
such a large amount of good, would earnestly invite the continuance
of that support which the Corporation has so long received from the
Clergy and Laity.
Donations and Annual Subscriptions will be gratefully received by
C.